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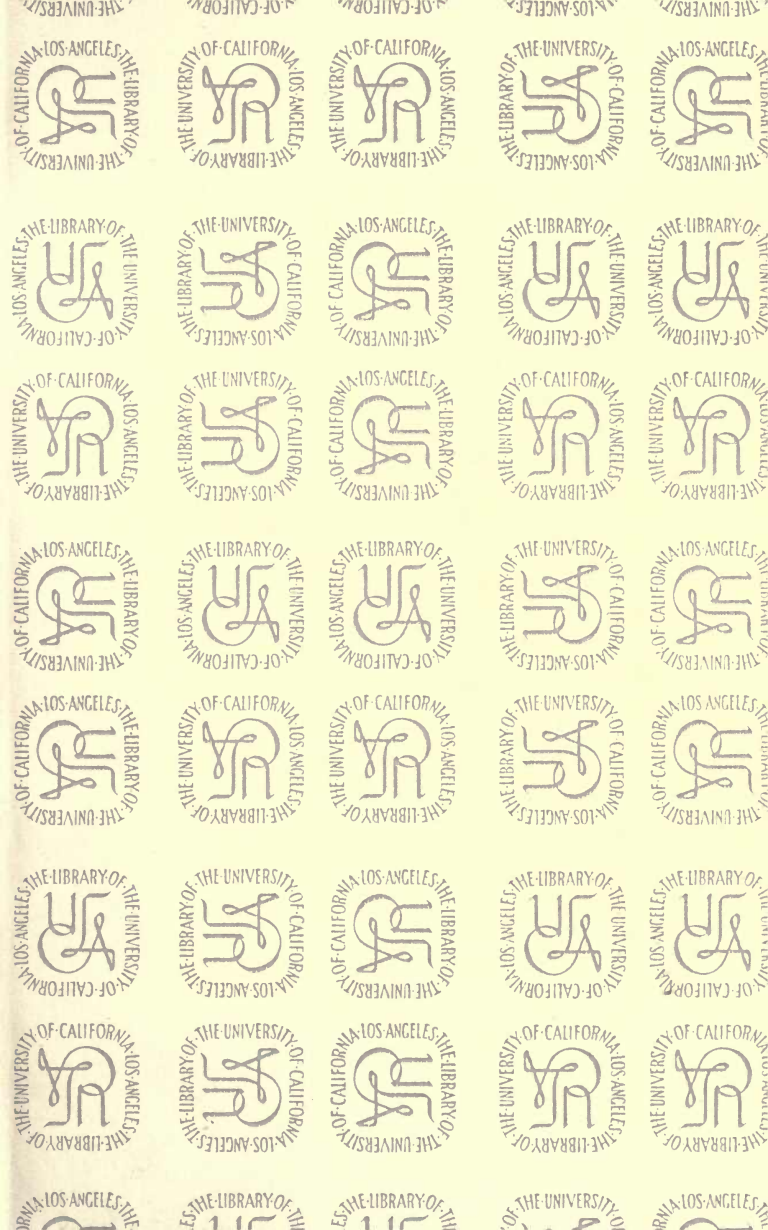
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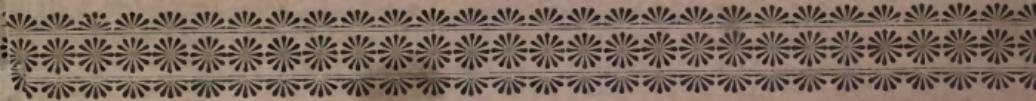
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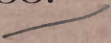


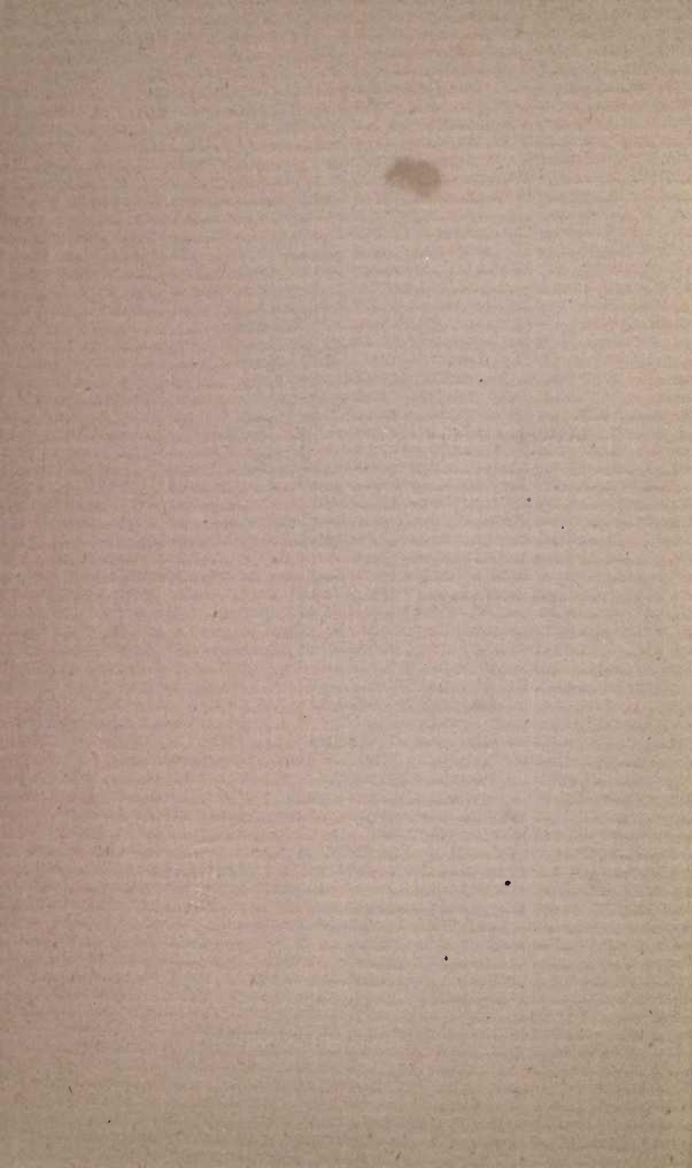
HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

Connecticut Indian Association.

1881-1888.





# HISTORICAL SKETCH

OF THE

## Connecticut Indian Association

FROM

1881 TO 1888.

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AUGUST, 1888.

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HARTFORD:

PRESS OF THE FOWLER & MILLER COMPANY, 341 MAIN STREET.  
1888.

"The corner-stone of our Indian policy should be the recognition by the Government, and by the people, that we owe the Indian, not endowments and lands only, but also forbearance, patience, care, and instruction. Savage as he is by no fault of his own, and stripped at once of savage independence and savage competence by our act, for our advantage, we have made ourselves responsible before God and the world for his rescue from destruction, and his elevation to social and industrial manhood, at whatever expense and whatever inconvenience."

FRANCIS A. WALKER,  
*Late U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs.*

# The Connecticut Indian Association.

(INCORPORATED 1887.)

## THIS ASSOCIATION AIMS:

### *First*—TO INFLUENCE THE PEOPLE,

By circulating, as widely as possible, knowledge concerning the political, financial, industrial, educational, and religious status of Indians.

### *Second*.—TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT:

- a*, To execute all laws and fulfil all treaties and compacts which will speed Indian civilization, industrial training, self-support, education, and citizenship; and to repeal all statutes and rules which hinder these objects;
- b*, To grant new and better legislation for securing the above ends.

### *Third*.—TO AID INDIANS,

In civilization, industrial training, self-support, education, citizenship, and Christianization.

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 Miss Susan Weeden, - - - - - 29 College Street, New Haven.

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Miss Mary K. Talcott,	-	-	-	-	-	203 Sigourney Street,	Hartford.
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Miss Katherine E. Hunt,	-	-	-	-	-	Guilford.
Mrs. Wm. H. Pelton,	-	-	-	-	-	792 Asylum Avenue, Hartford.

*Advisory Committee.*

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*Auditor.*

Mr. CHARLES T. WELLES, - - - - - Hartford.

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*Vice-President*, Mrs. H. E. Fowler, - - - - - Guilford.  
*Secretary*, Miss Harriet E. Clark, - - - - - Guilford.  
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<i>Treasurer</i> , Mrs. Harry Wessells,	- - - - -	Litchfield.

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<i>Treasurer</i> , Miss Alice Porter,	- . . . .	Meriden.
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<i>Corresponding Secretary</i> , Miss Clara E. Collins,	35 Hillhouse Avenue, New Haven.
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<i>Treasurer</i> , Miss S. H. Whedon,	29 College Street, New Haven.

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<i>First Vice-President</i> , Mrs. C. F. Chapin,	- - - - -	Waterbury.
<i>Secretary</i> , Mrs. Charles L. Stocking,	- - - - -	Waterbury.
<i>Treasurer</i> , Mrs. Thomas Donaldson,	- - - - -	Waterbury.

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*Secretary*, Miss Mary W. Hamilton, - - - - - West Hartford.  
*Treasurer*, Miss Julia A. Butler, - - - - - West Hartford.

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*First Vice President*, Mrs. Harriet Millard, - - - - - Winsted.  
*Secretary*, Mrs. David Strong, - - - - - Winsted.  
*Treasurer*, Mrs. John Rippere, - - - - - Winsted.

No record of the work of the Connecticut Indian Association has ever been published, and the following is therefore intended as a brief historical sketch only, and in no sense as an annual report.

The work of the society for the three years succeeding its organization was unimportant, and the interest of this sketch depends upon the evident progress that has since been made, in directions hitherto unproved, and the opportunity for greater usefulness now open to the association, should the public lend it the support it requires and invites.

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## HISTORICAL SKETCH.

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The first attempt to establish in Connecticut organized work for the Indians was made in the autumn of 1881, through the direct influence of the Women's National Indian Association. On the 15th of November of that year, a meeting was called by Mrs. A. S. Quinton, the national secretary, in the city of Hartford, in order to organize a local branch of the general association. At this meeting representatives were present from the various city churches, and the address made by Mrs. Quinton sufficiently enlightened and stimulated them to lead to the formation of a society which should further, within the limits of the State, the interests of what was then known as the "Indian Treaty-Keeping and Protective Union."

But while this meeting marks the inauguration of work for the Indian in Connecticut, yet the movement had undoubtedly an earlier impulse, given it in a way almost accidental. In October, 1880, five ladies, Mrs. J. C. Kinney, Mrs. Harriet Foote Hawley, Mrs. S. S. Cowan, Miss Louise Ripley, and Mrs. M. B. Riddle met at Mrs. Cowan's rooms in the City Hotel, Hartford, for other purposes, but on that occasion the importance of work for and among the Indians in the United States was considered, and the hope expressed that some effort in that direction might soon be undertaken in Connecticut. Without formal promise, those present mutually pledged themselves, in no set form of words, yet none the less earnestly, to endeavor to awaken general public interest in Indian matters, and to further the speedy organization of definite work in this cause. In the semi-consecration of that day was formed the germ that later developed into active life.

The society organized on November 15, 1881, elected Mrs. Sarah S. Cowan as temporary president, and Mrs. M. B. Riddle as secretary.

Its work for the first period of existence was necessarily preliminary, and directed by the conditions of public feeling. Like many other movements of a national character and importance, the beginnings of effort in behalf of the Indians have been feeble, and opposed by obstacles which require time and more accurate knowledge of the merits of the case to overcome. Progress in the direction of righteous legislative action by the United States government was plainly impossible, until the public of the country and of the state became informed of the true grounds upon which such proposed action should be based.

To secure for the new organization public sympathy and support was therefore the immediate work of its members, and their efforts were for a long period confined to making public the fullest possible information on Indian affairs, through the medium of the press, and by direct personal influence. Another mode of disseminating such knowledge was through the purchase and distribution, to the clergy throughout the state, of the reports and other publications of the national association, the membership fees of the society being at first devoted to that purpose.

In 1883 a permanent organization of the society was effected, and a new board of officers elected. Mrs. J. C. Kinney was then made president, and has held this office through all the subsequent history of the association. The other officers then elected were: Mrs. M. B. Riddle, recording secretary; Miss M. M. Vermilye, treasurer; Mrs. J. W. Cooke, corresponding secretary.

The work accomplished during the thirteen months from date of organization, aside from the dissemination of information on Indian affairs, included the circulation of petitions through the state, whose object, in substance, was to entreat the United States government to adhere to the existing treaties with Indians. The clergy of Connecticut were mainly instrumental in obtaining signatures to these petitions, through their local influence.

Upon the reorganization of the society in 1883 its name also underwent change, and became the Connecticut Indian Association, its existing title. At this date the society had a membership of one hundred and one, receiving as sole reliable income the annual fee of one dollar per member.

One feature of the Connecticut Indian Association's work has been the constant attempt to mold public opinion in its favor, by giving circulation to all that could enlighten and convince in relation to its work and its claims. Therefore, in addition to the influence of the local press, and to the national association publications, it has obtained the presence at its annual and special meetings of men and women prominent in Indian work, and versed in the history of effort in behalf of that people. Mrs. Quinton, secretary of the national association, was present at two of the early meetings held in Hartford, and the first annual meeting, on Jan. 31, 1884, was addressed by Mr. Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, and by Mrs. Emmeline Tuttle, who spoke in behalf of the Cherokee and Modoc tribes. At this meeting the constitution of the society, having undergone some changes, was re-adopted.

In January, 1883, a general circular had been sent out through Connecticut defining the objects of the Indian Association as being:

1st.—The adoption by the government of a policy towards the Indians which, founded upon principles of equity and justice, should gradually bring them under the protection of the law as enjoyed by other races among us.

2d.—The forwarding, by means of educational and mission work among the Indians, their speedy civilization, Christianization, and enfranchisement.

With this exposition before them, the people of Connecticut were asked to aid in supporting the association. At this early period of its history there were representatives upon the society's board of officers from New Haven, New London, Norwich, Meriden, Bridgeport, Farmington, and Danbury, although the organization of auxiliary associations in these towns did not at once take place.

The second report, presented at the annual meeting held Jan. 14, 1885, showed not only a marked advance in the prosperity of the society, but indicated some change of character in the work which had hitherto been comparatively preparatory. A contribution of \$100 was made to the national association for the benefit of a school to be established among the Navajo Indians of New Mexico, and through the efforts of the association a petition, asking that representatives in Congress be instructed to favor all measures for promoting education among the Indians, was endorsed by both houses of the Legislature and was forwarded to the Connecticut congressmen at Washington.

At the meeting held two months earlier, the president, Mrs. Kinney, had laid before the society a proposition, which has since developed into one of the most valuable and important departments of Indian work. She explained that the great drawback to the continuance of civilized habits of life among the graduates of training schools for Indians, lay in their enforced return to the barbarous life of their tribes on the reservation, where, deprived of the appliances of comfort and decency, to the use of which they had become accustomed through residence among a civilized people, left to themselves, without the stimulus of example—their own people being often strongly opposed to any change or improvement—it was evident that many of them naturally fell back into their former ways. To aid in sustaining and helping such young people in their efforts to lead decent or civilized lives was proposed by its president to the Connecticut Indian Association, whose subsequent action in the premises was the first step in the accomplishment of most important results. By the advice of Miss Alice Fletcher, Rev. John Copley, missionary among the Indians, and General Armstrong, Mrs. Kinney suggested that the Connecticut Indian Association should aid Philip Stabler, a young Omaha Indian, who, with his wife Minnie, had been students at Hampton Institute, in building upon the reservation of his tribe a cottage for his own occupancy, which should be, so far as possible, the work of his own hands, but for which the necessary money should be loaned by the society, to be repaid in instalments at reasonable periods. This proposition was adopted, by formal vote of the association, November 13, 1884.

At a public meeting held Nov. 21, 1884, General Armstrong, who presented the claims of the Hampton School, made a strong and earnest plea in support of the proposed home-building plan. Thus, at the annual meeting held Jan. 14, 1885, a new department of work was reported, which was

in substance the establishing among the Indians of small centers of civilization which should be the property of the individual, not through charity, but as the prize of his own self-respecting industry. In thus helping the Indian to help himself, the new gospel of charity was preached. In the case of Philip Stabler, who was the especial charge of the Connecticut Indian Association, the sum advanced for building the cottage was not large, as through his own knowledge of the industrial arts, gained at Hampton, the work of construction was accomplished almost unaided. It was estimated that \$500 would cover the loan, and the plans for a cottage prepared by Mr. Thomas Tryon, and by him presented to the society, were adopted. In the following June a further advance was granted to Philip Stabler of \$62.50, to enable him to break up twenty-five acres of his allotted land, in order to make it productive and profitable as early as possible. This money was sent as an unconditional gift. The entire cost of cottage and ground broken up eventually amounted to \$429.99—somewhat less than the first estimate.

A special effort to obtain funds for the purpose was made, during the winter of 1885, and a circular in which the above facts were related, and contributions for this especial object asked, was sent throughout the state. Besides the cash contributions made to the cottage fund, the amount was increased by the proceeds of lectures delivered by Rev. Frederic Gardiner, of Dakota, February 3d, by Miss Rose Elizabeth Cleveland, March 18th, and by Mr. Chauncey Depew, of New York, May 15th. A fair held by the young ladies of the Hartford Seminary branch yielded a handsome sum to the fund, as did also a sale of baskets, the work of the Maine and Alaska Indians. In March, 1886, the Connecticut cottage was completed and occupied.

Donations of clothing and household articles have from time to time been sent the Stablers by various branch societies, and these wild Indians of ten years ago are to-day leading useful Christian lives in the home made possible to them through the efforts of Connecticut women. Minnie is a neat, orderly housekeeper, and Philip, according to the *Bancroft, Neb., Journal*, is a man of "intelligence, energy, and integrity, who will, in a few years, be classed among our solid farmers."

The value of this work was from the first recognized by the national association, and the advisability of adopting it upon a national basis was brought under consideration at the annual meeting held in Philadelphia in November, 1885, at which meeting a national committee on Indian home-building was appointed, with Mrs. Kinney of Connecticut as its chairman.

During the year 1885 branch societies were organized at Guilford, New Haven, and in Hartford Young Ladies' Seminary. A subsidy of \$100 was again paid to the Women's National Indian Association.

The number of articles published in the press of the state during 1885, in the interest of Indian work, amounted to two hundred and thirty-eight,

and the membership of the association was reported at two hundred and fifty.

In May, 1886, the Connecticut Indian Association adopted still another department of work, which is fully detailed in the annual report for that year. The proposition made to the society by Mrs. Kinney was formally accepted at the meeting of May 21st, and the education of Susan LaFlesche, an Omaha girl, graduate of Hampton Institute, undertaken. At the suggestion, and with the approval, of those among her teachers and friends who were confident of the feasibility of preparing her to become a physician and teacher among her own people, the Connecticut Indian Association pledged itself to her support and medical education for a period of three years. The Woman's Medical College, of Philadelphia, was selected by the association as the best institution for Susan LaFlesche's education, and correspondence was entered into with the secretary of the executive committee of the college with reference to her becoming a beneficiary pupil. Through Mrs. Kinney's exertions the sum of \$167 was obtained from the government through the Honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs to defray, in part, the expenses of Susan LaFlesche's medical education for the year 1886-7. This was the sum paid by the government at that time for the education of Indian pupils at the Hampton and Carlisle Schools. As it was necessary to empower some representative of the Connecticut Indian Association to treat with the government in the matter of making application for the desired appropriation and receipting for the same, formal action upon the subject was taken at the meeting of the association held Oct. 9, 1886. On that occasion Mrs. Kinney, president of the society, through whom the formal correspondence had been held, was regularly appointed to represent the association in all dealings with the United States government in relation to moneys received for the education of Susan LaFlesche. Owing to the absence from the state of the treasurer, Miss Vermilye, this authorization was further extended by the action of the meeting of March 14, 1887, whereby Mrs. Kinney was empowered to act for the association in any and all of its financial relations,—signing checks, paying out and receipting for money,—as its legal and responsible agent.

Mrs. Seth Talcott, chairman of the executive committee of the Connecticut Indian Association, went on to Philadelphia in the autumn of 1886 to enter Susan LaFlesche at the Woman's Medical College, to establish her at a suitable boarding place, and to provide her with what was necessary for her personal use and comfort.

The report for 1886, presented at the meeting held February 14, 1887, showed a year of unprecedented activity. In addition to the important work undertaken in the direction of home-building and Indian education, a new field had been opened through the efforts of the recently organized New Haven branch. The first movement towards the formation of an auxil-

iary society in New Haven dated from November, 1885, but its actual organization was completed in January, 1886. It sprang almost full-grown into life, with a large membership and much zeal and energy. The special local interest inclining the members of this branch to the mission work, the society reported to the state association, at its meeting of September 10, 1886, its purpose of sending out a medical missionary, at its own expense, to the Piegan Indians in Montana. The detailed account of the further development of the mission, and the subsequent change of field of operations, will properly be related in the report of the standing committee on pioneer mission work, and in the history of the New Haven branch.

A contribution was also made during this year, 1886, to the education of an Apache boy at the Romona school at Santa Fe.

The number of articles inserted in the newspapers of the state during 1886 amounted to 131, and a large number of pamphlets was put in circulation, which included the publications of the Indian Rights Association, of the Women's National Indian Association, and the leaflets prepared by the New Haven branch.

Through the efforts of the association signatures were obtained to petitions for the passage of the Dawes "Allotment of Lands in Severalty" bill, of the "Relief of the Mission Indians in California" bill, and for one against the "Reduction of Appropriations for Government Schools at Hampton and Carlisle," and against "Reduction in Price of Sioux Lands." These petitions, numerously signed, were sent to Washington. The subsidy granted to the Women's National Indian Association amounted in 1886 to \$250. The Connecticut Indian Association is now represented in the National Council by Mrs. Kinney, who is vice-president, a member of the executive committee, and chairman of the national committee on home-building, and by Mrs. Bull, who is a member of the national committee on finance. The conference at Mohonk has been yearly attended by the president of the association, and delegates have been appointed to represent it in the annual meetings of the national association.

During the year 1886 the association lost one of its earliest and firmest friends, one of the five in whom the hope for, and belief in, properly constituted work for the Indians originated. Mrs. Harriet Foote Hawley's influence and interest in such work had recently been transferred to Washington, where, as president of the local Indian association, she had been most useful, and where her death was most deeply regretted.

Miss Pyncheon, another member of the association, one of its first vice-presidents, died in December of this year. Although of late unable to lend it active assistance, she had continued still her earnest interest in the local work.

The close of the year found the association with five branch societies: Bridgeport, formed in 1884; Guilford, organized in 1885; the Hartford

Female Seminary, dating from 1885 ; New Haven, organized November-January, 1886 ; and Canaan, which dated from October of the same year.

Public meetings were held during the year in Hartford and other towns, and on these occasions General Armstrong, Governor Harrison, President Gates of Rutgers College, Miss Alice Fletcher, with Captain Tibbals of Nebraska, made addresses. A lecture, whose proceeds were for the benefit of the association, was also given by Mrs. Joseph Cook of Boston, on April 13, 1886.

With the increasing prosperity of the Connecticut Indian Association, and the opening of its new departments of activity, the inadequacy of its existing organization had become evident. In October, 1886, a motion to incorporate the association was carried, and a committee appointed to consider the question of extending the society's facilities for work. As a first step in its reorganization, an application for a charter was made by the Connecticut Indian Association, and a resolution to that effect was introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Hyde of Hartford, in February, 1887. This bill was referred to the committee on incorporations, and by it favorably reported March 3d. The bill passed the Assembly March 11th and the Senate March 18th, and became a law on receiving the governor's approval March 24th, 1887. Under the act the following twenty-six persons constituted the body corporate of the Connecticut Indian Association:

Sara T. Kinney, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sarah A. Talcott, Helen M. Post, Sarah S. Cowan, Anna W. Riddle, M. Louise Ripley, Hartford; Elizabeth W. Davenport, Clara E. Collins, Mrs. James D. Dana, Mrs. Worthington Hooker, Mrs. W. H. Brewer, New Haven; Katherine E. Hunt, Martha Russell, Guilford; Mrs. J. W. Harris, New London; Sarah W. Adam, Mrs. Ophelia Camp, Canaan; Elizabeth S. Tweedy, Jennie B. Tweedy, Danbury; Lizzie M. Davenport, Mary Worcester Bill, Rebecca A. Sterling, Bridgeport; Mrs. Homer Curtiss, Sr., Mrs. Eunice Perkins, Mrs. E. D. Stowe, Mrs. W. H. Catlin, Meriden.

The objects of the Connecticut Indian Association, as stated in its act of incorporation, were :

"To protect the rights and promote the education and civilization of the Indians in this country, with the view to their ultimate admission into full citizenship."

By authority given in the act, the incorporators were empowered to hold and convey property for the benefit of the association, and all previous acts of the society before incorporation were declared valid. Upon the reorganization of the Connecticut Indian Association the propriety of separating the interests of the general from the local Hartford society became evident, and at a meeting held April 25, 1887, an auxiliary was organized in this city, known as the Hartford branch, holding to the state association the same relations as those borne by the other branches.

A meeting of the incorporators of the Connecticut Indian Association was held in June, 1887, for the purpose of re-adopting the constitution and electing a board of officers to hold until the regular annual meeting in January, 1888. The board then chosen, and subsequently adopted by the society, was the same as that at present in office, with one or two changes. The constitution of the Connecticut Indian Association, with the amendments of January, 1882, January, 1884, and February, 1887, underwent careful reconsideration and revision at the hands of the committee appointed for the purpose. In this revised form it has been found thoroughly adapted to the society's greater present and possible future usefulness, embracing various departments of work for the Indians, and sufficiently pliable to admit of still greater expansion. By its provisions the board of officers and standing committees contain representatives from each auxiliary society, whose officers are, *ex officio*, members of the central association, and entitled to vote at its general meetings. The state association is, therefore, actually only the executive department of the combined auxiliaries, having no annual members, and sustaining to the national association the relation held by its branches to itself. As the head, therefore, of the body, it makes no special effort to raise or collect funds to supply its treasury, depending upon the subsidies of its branches, who are, in fact, the sources of supply, which enable it to support its active work. This theory of inter-dependence in the relation of the central society and auxiliaries has proved the most effective working organization which experiment has produced.

The active work of the Connecticut Indian Association is divided into committees: on Pioneer Mission Work, on Indian Education, on Home Building, on the Press, on Distribution of Literature, on Leaflets, on Petitions, on Practical Farming, and an Advisory Committee, the latter composed of gentlemen. Under these several heads are grouped the possibilities of work in varying form, which are more or less potent in calling out individual sympathy. With a correct appreciation of the relation comprehended by the constitution, this system should be entirely successful. It must be said, however, that the utmost attention is paid by the central body to the special wishes and sympathies of the auxiliaries. It desires to encourage each and every effort in whatever direction bent, to awaken local interest, and secure local suffrage.

In the winter of 1886-7 the association contributed \$50 to the fund requested by the Mohonk Conference, to aid in the work of testing in the California courts of justice the validity of the claims of the Mission Indians, who hold their lands by Mexican titles.

In November, 1887, a conference was held of all the members of the Connecticut Indian Association. It was the first assembling under the new regime, and valuable because affording occasion to explain more clearly to the newly-appointed officers and members of committees the nature of their duties than could be done by correspondence. Its true value, however, lay

in the comparison of mutual experience and hopes, and the expression of common zeal for earnest future work. At this general assembly branches and central society were represented, and some brief review of what had been accomplished in the past was asked from each organization. A summary was presented of the special work of each committee, and a detailed statement of the provisions of the constitution of the Connecticut Indian Association was given by Mrs. Kinney, its president.

The sixth annual meeting of the Connecticut Indian Association, and the first under the charter, was held Jan. 25, 1888, and was attended by over sixty members of the general and auxiliary societies. Each branch was here represented, and within the year their number had been increased by the newly organized societies in Meriden, Litchfield, Hartford, and the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb. The constitution had been formally adopted by the association as a whole at the conference in November, but, according to its requirements, the board of officers was now re-elected to serve during the succeeding year. The reports of the secretaries of the branch societies, and of chiefs of committees, exhibited the progress made since the preceding year, in each and every department of work, and so marked was this advance, so cheering the future, that the Connecticut Indian Association may mark its first regenerate new year as a year of jubilee.

The financial system of the Connecticut Indian Association comprises memberships of three kinds: honorary members, made such by the payment of fifty dollars; patrons, members who pay twenty-five dollars; and life members, who are so constituted by the payment of ten dollars. In all these cases membership in the National Indian Association is conferred as well as in the state society. The Connecticut Indian Association has at present twelve honorary members, twenty-three patrons, and fifty-seven life members. The annual subscribers number seven hundred and seven, these being the members of its auxiliary societies and paying their dues to local treasurers. The state association pays an annual tax of twenty-five cents per capita to the national association, and expects a subsidy from its branches to re-imburse it for this outlay.

As the proportion of their receipts conveyed to the central society by its branches rests entirely with themselves, and as the association, without fixed income from any source, has yet undertaken important and pressing work in various directions, the question is now under consideration as to the way in which its obligations shall be met. It has been proposed to raise a permanent fund, not so large as to put a limit to constant endeavor and earnest striving, but sufficiently important to guarantee against failure the work undertaken for Indian education, for pioneer mission work, and for practical farming, if such can be carried out.

The financial statement of Mrs. A. B. Bull, treasurer of the Connecticut Indian Association, shows more clearly than any other record the relative

progress of the society since its organization. During 1881 and 1882 the bills incurred for printing, postage, and the purchase of literature for distribution, were paid by individual generosity. From 1883, when the permanent value of the organization became apparent, and an element of stability was ensured, the receipts in cash of the association were as follows:

1883	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$51 00
1884	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	246 59
1885	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	854 24
1886	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	934 52
1887	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,941 45
1888	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,665 20

Since this statement was submitted the funds of the association have been still farther increased by the receipts of a lawn festival held by the Hartford Branch, by the proceeds of an entertainment given by the pupils of Miss Haines' school, and of a fair held by "Lend a Hand" Branch.

Three regular and two special meetings were held by the Connecticut Indian Association during the year 1887, and meetings, addressed by Captain and Mrs. Tibbals, Miss Elaine Goodale, Mrs. Hiles of Wisconsin, Mrs. A. S. Quinton, Rev. Dr. Stone, and Susan LaFlesche, were held in Hartford and in other towns where there are branch societies.

The sixth annual meeting's second session was very largely attended, and most earnest and inspiring addresses were made by Rev. Lyman Abbott, by Rev. W. J. Cleveland, long a missionary at the Rosebud Agency in Dakota, by Joshua Givens, a full-blooded Kiowa Indian, a graduate of the Carlisle school, and a student of theology at Lincoln Institute, Pennsylvania, and by Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president of the Women's National Indian Association.

Since the date of the annual meeting, January 25, 1888, the association has undertaken some important operations, which, if carried out, will greatly increase its usefulness, and open still another field for active work.

The recommendations of Agent Gallagher, in his last official report upon the affairs of his station at Fort Hall, Idaho, sustain the theory of practical farming among the Indians which has long been entertained by the Connecticut Indian Association. It means simply placing upon a reservation a farmer and his wife, assigning to them an allotment of land equal in quantity to that held by their neighbors, and alike in quality of soil, and thus giving the Indians a practical instructor in the art of agriculture, and in the modes of civilized life. The value of such a plan would be unquestionable, and in this instance would harmonize with what the association has already undertaken in the direction of educational and mission work.

At a meeting of the executive and missionary committees held in New Haven, May 11, 1888, it was voted to undertake practical farming among the

Indians as a regular department of the general work, a standing committee was appointed, and a special committee named by the president to proceed to Washington to consult with Mr. Gallagher, upon the practical measures to be undertaken in carrying out the proposed work. An application for an allotment of land to be used for the purpose thus explained has been submitted by the association to the Indian office in Washington.

In March, 1888, the first number of the *Bulletin* was issued by the association, followed by a second upon a more extended scale which appeared in April following. The purpose of the *Bulletin* is to convey to the branch societies and to individual members of the association the information upon Indian affairs which is needed to stimulate and encourage them in their efforts. The summary of the year's work of the committee on the press gives a more detailed account of the character of the association's organ, and the successful accomplishment of its original purpose.

At a meeting of the executive committee of the association held July 11, 1888, the missionary station at Fort Hall, Idaho, was formally adopted as the sole and especial charge of the Connecticut Indian Association. This action was taken at the suggestion of the Women's National Indian Association, who established the mission, and whose practice it is to transfer such posts, when placed on stable footing, to other societies. Connecticut, the only state whose Indian association is an incorporated body, is therefore the pioneer in adopting a missionary station. As the association has from the first borne the expenses of the missionary force at Fort Hall, the transfer does not increase its financial obligations, but renders them only more binding, and places the administration of the affairs of the mission wholly within the control of the association.

At the meeting of July 11th, Mrs. Kinney stated the agreement of the Hartford Hospital to receive two Indian girls into its training school for nurses. The value of this permission is thoroughly appreciated by the association, furthering as it does so greatly its own efforts in the line of Indian education. Connecticut, sending three trained nurses into its missionary field, is again first among the state organizations in opening this new and important department of work. The candidates for admission to the training school for nurses will be selected from the graduates of the Hampton or Carlisle schools, on the recommendation of the respective principals.

There remains now upon the roll of membership of the Connecticut Indian Association only one name of the five persons who inaugurated the work. Mrs. M. B. Riddle, having removed from Hartford, resigned her office of secretary of the association, Mrs. John W. Cooke, corresponding secretary, and Miss Vermilye, treasurer, gave up their positions on account of other engagements. These ladies were members of the earliest board of officers, and preserve undiminished their interest in work they were unwillingly compelled to lay aside.

Within the past year, Mrs. Sarah S. Cowan, one of the earliest and most earnest friends of the Indian Association, died at a time when her interest was more fervent than ever before, as the future of the cause had become brighter. Another member of the association, who was also one of the incorporators, as well as one of that early organization, died during the summer of 1887. Miss M. Louise Ripley had been an earnest advocate of the Indian rights cause, since its first feeble beginnings in Connecticut, and had preserved to the last firm faith and belief in its ultimate success, lending it always her best efforts in counsels and action.

Still more recently, the Rev. Dr. Burton, a member of the advisory board, died most beloved and regretted.

With the the exception of these who have been withdrawn, by death or by removal from the state, from the association's work and councils, the first friends and members of the early organization are those on whom now depends its progress and prosperity.

There are, however, others at present to share their labors, and the public upon whose sympathies and support they rely is not the public of 1881, but a people more enlightened, more earnest, and more sympathetic in its relations with the cause for which the Connecticut Indian Association labors.

The president of the Connecticut Indian Association, Mrs. Kinney, has been so closely associated with every act of the society, from its organization until the present writing, that a sketch of its history must be necessarily the story of her own connection with it. As she has almost become identified with the Indian work in Connecticut, her devotion to this cause requires no other showing than that of the association's early struggles, its hard-won hold upon public sympathy, and its present prospect of usefulness.

The general interest in Indian affairs, which has undoubtedly of late been greatly quickened, has shown itself in the formation within the last six months of four branch societies, in West Hartford, Waterbury, Norwich and Winsted. Correspondence has been entered into with several towns of the state, with the view of soon establishing other similar associations. The branch established in Bridgeport became extinct chiefly through the continued illness of its prominent officers, but it is believed that interest in the local work is reviving, and that hopes of re-organizing the society may be entertained.

At the last annual meeting of the Association, the announcement of the passage of Senator Dawes' bill for the allotment of Indian lands in severalty opened a future of new possibilities and new hopes for the Indian people. A year earlier all effort had been directed towards bringing to bear upon members of Congress such enlightenment and such moral influence as should lend support to a noble measure. The bill has become a

law, and so much definite progress has been made toward the ultimate aims of this association, but the worthy administration of this trust, by the placing of responsibility in safe hands, affords still grounds for anxiety and gives occasion for further earnest effort.

The work of the Connecticut Indian Association for the coming years is therefore not that of the past. With the Indian's change of political status comes a grave responsibility upon those who have urged this step upon the nation—the task of directing the use to be made of this new freedom. Upon our own state society devolves, as upon the national association, the duty of greater energy in the development of our cause, more devotion to the privilege of educating and Christianizing, and more zeal in the future in removing public indifference to the Indian's claims, a sentiment which is a more effectual barrier to progress than aught else.

The division of the work of the association into standing committees renders proper a summary of its present status and its future hopes, grouped under these several heads.

The inauguration of PIONEER MISSION WORK under the auspices of the state association properly began with the action of the New Haven Branch, who in 1886 sent out to Montana a medical missionary, with a thorough outfit, and with every prospect of usefulness in her field of labor.

The Blackfeet Agency, where the first missionary post was established, proved too extensive a field for this especial enterprise, and in March, 1887, the appeal made by Agent Gallagher for help in Christianizing and civilizing the 1,500 Shoshonee and Bannock Indians at Fort Hall, Idaho, was brought to the consideration of the Connecticut Indian Association. Upon the favorable report of the Rev. David Peebles sent to examine into the advantages of this post as a missionary station, it was determined to adopt Fort Hall as the especial field for Connecticut's labor. In July, 1887, Miss Frost, engaged under the special interest and support of the New Haven Branch, arrived at Fort Hall and began her important task, so great, as at first considered, that the hope of making improvement seemed visionary and far distant.

In September, 1887, the Connecticut Indian Association sent a second missionary and teacher, Miss Stiles, to Fort Hall. To the value and usefulness of these two brave women none has testified more earnestly than the government agent at the post.

To cheer them by sympathy expressed by means of frequent correspondence, and by material assistance for their pupils and themselves has been one of the duties and pleasures of the committee on pioneer mission work, during the past year.

The term for which Miss Frost had engaged with the national association having expired, her engagement was renewed by the Connecticut Indian Association, by virtue of the action of the meeting of July 11, 1888. Miss Stiles, whose period of service ends September 1st, will also be re-engaged by the association, both women having given it faithful and devoted service. With time, patience, and public support, the missionary station at Fort Hall may become a center from which the highest possibilities for the Indian race will proceed. It will certainly, it is hoped, be the first established of many similar points of activity, if the Connecticut Indian Association can be enabled to fulfil the grand work which seems opening before it.

The work of the HOME-BUILDING COMMITTEE, undertaken in 1884-5, has become a department of the Connecticut Indian Association's organized operations. The cottage of Connecticut is now occupied by Philip Stabler, his wife, and their three children, and on the whole amount loaned, \$367.49, two payments have already been made, and a third is promised for the current year. This venture, apparently so insignificant, has given stimulus and direction to a national movement of the same kind. The value of a successful experiment in presenting to barbarism a working model of the methods of civilized life has been quickly apprehended, and this branch of the Connecticut Indian Association's work will steadily increase in importance, and, while offering new and ever widening opportunity for self-sacrifice and devotion to the home corps, promises results for the Indians themselves whose possibilities cannot now be estimated. Each point from which enlightenment proceeds may become the center of circles of vast circumference.

From the report of the committee on home-building of the Women's National Indian Association we find that "seventeen applications for loans have been received within the past year; four applications have been granted, and two houses are in process of building." Of the nine Indians who, within the past two years, have received aid from this committee, seven have begun making payments upon loans.

The work of the COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATURE has always filled an important place in the history of the association. Its first duty has been to thoroughly enlighten the public upon the merits of the cause the society advocates. Whatever published matter bearing upon the strong points in the case could be obtained has been acquired by purchase, if not by gift, and distributed generally throughout the state. The harvest of seed thus sown can never be directly estimated, but must certainly be numbered among the causes of the association's growing prosperity.

The whole number of reports, leaflets and other publications distributed through the medium of this committee amounts to something over ten

thousand. Of this number over four thousand were issued by the Connecticut Indian Association.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN EDUCATION.—The earlier steps which led to the adoption of Susan LaFlesche by the Connecticut Indian Association have been already narrated. The excellent record she obtained during her attendance at the Hampton Institute, Virginia, recommended her to the favorable notice of the association, this proficiency as student, and her stability of character as woman, obtaining for her the warm commendation of Gen. Armstrong and the teachers of the Institute.

Two courses of lectures at the Woman's Medical College, Philadelphia, have been attended by Susan LaFlesche, and the most recent information regarding her progress in study comes from the despatch sent by her upon the successful result of the recent annual examinations. It says simply, "*Multum in parvo*—passed in all." One year more of study will complete her medical education, and she will then return to her own people, the Omahas, as physician and teacher. Her whole earnest nature is kindled at the thought of carrying to them the hope of better things, and her mission is one of those untried ventures upon which the Connecticut Indian Association has already entered—one begun in weakness and with limited powers, but holding the promise of great hope for the not distant future.

Attention to Susan LaFlesche's studies and personal comfort has not been the only care of the Connecticut society. She has been in constant communication with Mrs. Kinney and others, and has awakened the interest of more than one of the branch societies, who have sent her friendly tokens as the occasion of holidays was presented.

The young ladies of the school in Farmington have shown special and continuing interest in the association, and contribute the sum of \$75 a year to the cause of Indian education. It should be mentioned that the sum received from the government towards Susan LaFlesche's support was, in 1887, reduced from \$167 to \$125, on account of the smaller appropriation made by congress in that year for the expenses of the Indian Bureau.

As has been stated, the committee on Indian education has now in view the development of another form of the same work. The training of Indian nurses in the hospitals at New Haven and Hartford will carry out the educational plan in another form. As the pupils become almost at once self-supporting in the training schools, the expense attending the project is limited to the traveling and incidental expenses of the students. No form of benefit conferred upon the Indian race is more self-justifying than this which sends skilled nursing where it is so greatly needed, as the missionaries' reports indicate.

The work of the COMMITTEE ON LEAFLETS contemplates the issuing, from time to time, of small sheets containing brief items of Indian news,

pithy extracts from speeches of public men on Indian affairs, and short statements of facts, whose value lies in brevity and point. Such leaflets, to the number of seventeen, prepared under the supervision of Mrs. I. M. Hopkin, late chairman of the state committee, were issued by the New Haven Branch and very generally distributed. The essay upon organization, prepared by the president of the association, was issued as a leaflet, five hundred copies being printed, and one thousand copies of the sheet containing the organization of the Connecticut Indian Association were distributed. The recently appointed chairman of the state committee on leaflets, Miss M. E. Ives, of New Haven, has prepared an article upon the annual meeting of the association for "Lend a Hand," and also another leaflet which is published by the New Haven Branch.

The COMMITTEE ON PETITIONS has found exercise for its functions from an early period in the history of the association. In 1881 petitions were circulated throughout the state, to which signatures were obtained, chiefly through the influence of the clergy, asking that Connecticut representatives be instructed to vote favorably in Congress upon all measures looking to the mental, moral, and physical advancement of the Indian. Since then petitions, numerously signed, have been forwarded to members of Congress, upon the introduction of all important measures bearing on Indian affairs. The last petitions prepared by the committee were sent to Washington in support of the Dawes "Lands-in-Severalty" bill, and in protest against the withdrawal of government support from the Indian schools at Hampton and Carlisle.

Any effort to bring to the notice of the legislature the merits of proposed action on Indian affairs is properly comprised in the work of the committee on petitions, even should the form taken by protest or advocacy be not that of previous years.

To the success of the work of the COMMITTEE ON THE PRESS of the association, the support of the newspapers throughout the state was essential, and such assistance has been rendered in fullest measure. From the inauguration of the work of the Connecticut Indian Association to the present writing, the columns of the city and state press have been unfailingly open to information regarding Indian affairs furnished by this committee, to the association's appeals in behalf of local enterprises for raising funds, and to its attempts to call attention to proposed legislation in Congress in this direction. Upon the city press of Hartford and New Haven the demands have, naturally, been most frequent, and the gratitude of the association for the favors thus freely granted was formally acknowledged in the action of the society at the general conference of its members, held Nov. 1, 1887, when a vote of thanks to the press of the city and state was passed. The whole number of articles inserted in the press by means of this standing committee has been about six hundred and fifty.

In March, 1888, a new and important enterprise was undertaken by the committee on the press of the association. In order to present to the members of the society throughout the state a brief summary of the latest information upon Indian affairs, the publication of a small bulletin was undertaken, and the first number appeared in March, 1888, under the editorship of Miss Katherine Burbank, chairman of the committee. This issue, a small sheet, 9×6 inches, contained a brief account of the annual meeting of the association, held Jan. 25, 1888, short statements of the current work of the branch societies, news from the mission-field of the state in Idaho, from the student in the charge of the Connecticut Indian Association, from the Stablers on the Omaha reservation, and, finally, a review of the bills relating to Indians before Congress. Five hundred copies of this issue were distributed throughout the state, and were so cordially welcomed that a second number was published, in April, upon a somewhat larger scale, which was warranted by a page of advertising matter secured by the committee. This *Bulletin* was a sheet 12×10 inches, of which 1,000 copies were printed and distributed gratuitously, as before. It contained full and interesting letters from Miss Frost and Susan LaFlesche, reports from auxiliaries, very interesting extracts from letters of government agents, a notice of the *Indian Friend*—the first number of the organ of the Women's National Indian Association—and a reprint, by permission of the author, of the "One Little Injun," with its appropriate wood-cut, as it originally appeared in *Harper's Young Folks*. The intention of the Connecticut Indian Association is to publish six or eight numbers of *The Bulletin* each year, between October and April.

COMMITTEE ON PRACTICAL FARMING.—As already stated, the work of practical farming among the Indians has been formally undertaken by the association. It harmonizes with what has already been inaugurated in the direction of educational and missionary work, but so complicated are the relations involved in the establishment of this special form of practical philanthropy that the initial steps must be taken with the utmost discretion. The character of the soil in the immediate vicinity of the government station at Fort Hall renders that point unfit for a base of operations in the direction of practical farming, while the advantages of establishing such in connection with the Connecticut mission yet are evident, and warrant the delay which may present counterbalancing advantages to the objections that are urged, not against the measure itself, but against the particular field wherein it has been thought possible to operate.

The formal application of the Connecticut Association is now on file at the Indian office in Washington, asking that one hundred and sixty acres of land, suitable for the purpose, be set apart, at, or near, Fort Hall, for the joint use of the resident missionaries (for whom a cottage is to be built) and the practical farmer, and his family, who, in due time, will have charge of the experimental farm.

This new department of the association's work has already awakened the special interest of certain of the branch societies, one of which has pledged an annual contribution of \$100 to the fund for practical farming.

This sketch of the history of the Connecticut Indian Association shows the feebleness of its origin, and its present condition, with facilities for great future usefulness, but with comparatively limited powers—in a financial point of view. As has been shown, the association has inaugurated and undertaken departments of work almost limitless in their possibilities for good to the Indian race. To carry out plans which have originated with the Connecticut Indian Association, and will be always associated with its history, requires more assurance of financial support than the society can as yet command. Without fixed income, can permanent obligations be undertaken, and yet can we consent to let such opportunity pass by? The association believes that it will not appeal in vain, in the light of what, with insufficient means and partial public sympathy, has been already accomplished.

Nature's processes of growth are not always gradual, certain accessions of development are at times apparent, though prompted by what greater intensity of vital forces, we cannot tell. A similar stimulated growth has been noted in the development of all the great truths which have made their impression with difficulty upon the race. The history of every great movement shows that after years of obstruction and struggle it will seem suddenly to find the way open before it, while its own system seems infused with new energy and life.

With the opening of this new year, we must recognize that the horizon has changed for this work; what seemed insurmountable obstacles in perspective have been found practicable when approached.

Any movement of national importance, which deals with the interests of a people, needs only the evidence of assured growth to render its future one of promise and hope.

If there is vital force in any cause, the question of development is secondary only, and a matter of time and favorable surroundings.

ELLEN TERRY JOHNSON,

*Secretary.*

## BRANCH SOCIETIES.

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The following summary of the work of the societies auxiliary to the Connecticut Indian Association is taken from the reports rendered by their secretaries to the central association.

### CANAAN BRANCH.

A branch of the Connecticut Indian Association was organized in Canaan, in 1886, and now has a membership of twenty-one. The general plan of the state association has been carried out in this auxiliary society, which has made the dissemination of fuller information regarding the Indian work its first duty. By means of the publications of the Indian associations, freely distributed throughout the community, and through the influence of the public meetings held in Canaan from time to time in the interests of the Indian work, something tangible has been done towards forming a right sentiment upon this question. One public meeting was addressed by Miss Elaine Goodale, and a collection of \$17 made and turned into the state treasury, while more recently the general interest was greatly stimulated by the presence, at a special meeting, of Joshua Givens, the Kiowa Indian.

A box of clothing has been sent from the Canaan Branch to Fort Hall, Idaho, and a similar contribution made to one of Bishop Hare's schools, the latter gift being an indirect outgrowth of the society's work.

An excellent practice of this branch has been the reading aloud at the regular meetings of articles upon the general subject of work for the Indian. The society feels that in this little corner of the state a real and growing interest has been kindled in the work, which, with careful nurture, may in time develop greater results.

Canaan Branch has one life member of the state and national associations.

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### GUILFORD BRANCH.

This society now has twenty-nine members, holds regular quarterly meetings, and within the past year has called special meetings to hear Miss Kate Foote's account of the Turtle Mt. Indians, and Miss Elaine Goodale's story of her own efforts in Dakota. Like the other auxiliary societies, the

Guilford Branch has devoted much of its time and energy to the distribution of literature upon the Indian question supplied by the state association.

A valuable gift of clothing has been sent by this society to the Pine Ridge Agency, Dakota, and another of still greater value to the Turtle Mt. Indians, Dakota. Christmas boxes were also sent this last year to Miss Elaine Goodale's scholars, and to Susan LaFlesche.

To the indirect agency of the Guilford Branch may be ascribed the interest in Indian work manifested in the town. The Sunday school of the Third Congregational Church made a contribution of \$36.68 towards the completion of the new dormitory at the Carlisle Training School. A portion of this sum was raised by the scholars' cultivation of squashes for market. A contribution of \$70 in cash, with clothing estimated at \$112.85, was made by the First Congregational Church and Sunday School to the support of young Indians at the Sumter Agency. In these young workers the society hopes to secure in the future laborers in its own field.

The Guilford Branch has one honorary member and one patron in the state and national associations.

#### HARTFORD BRANCH.

With the reorganization of the Connecticut Indian Association, the necessity of detaching from it the local interests became evident. The framers of the first definite plan of work for the Indians in the state were the persons who, on May 24, 1888, organized a new auxiliary society, with its own constitution and laws, and bearing to the central association the relation common to all its branches. Thus while the Hartford Branch, as a body, has lived a year only, its individual membership is co-existent with the central association. Among the latest formed of all the dependent societies, it has been established on the model supplied by the state constitution, accepting its representation in the state association as its guarantee of satisfactory administration, and regarding its functions as chiefly those of a source of supply to what is its executive body. The constitution of the Connecticut Indian Association, not including annual memberships, those existing as local subsidy naturally became the portion of the Hartford Branch, and at present it numbers two hundred and one members. It has four honorary members of the state and national associations, twelve patrons, and fifteen life members.

Since its organization it has held regular monthly meetings, and by means of a lawn festival held in October, of 1887, which was most successful both financially and socially, and of a dramatic entertainment given by some of the young ladies and gentlemen of Hartford, in February, 1888, something over \$600 was netted for the benefit of the local treasury.

As the objects of the Hartford Branch, as set forth in the constitution, are to create right public sentiment which shall aid the government in abolishing all oppression of Indians within our natural limits, imparting to them the same protection by law that other nations among us enjoy; and to aid in the educational, mission, and Christianizing work of the Connecticut Indian Association, the society has turned over the entire sums raised by special effort, as well as its yearly income arising from subscriptions, to the state treasurer, reserving only what amount was necessary to meet current expenses.

While its sympathies have not been directed into any one department of Indian work, the Hartford Branch has always maintained personal relations with the association's protégé by correspondence, and has given her many evidences of interest and regard. Susan LaFlesche visited Hartford on the occasion of the entertainment given on the Retreat grounds, in October, 1887, and made personal acquaintance with friends to whom, though unknown, she had long been an object of sincere interest.

At Christmas, of the past year, the members of the Hartford Branch sent to the mission at Fort Hall, Idaho, a contribution of clothing and gifts appropriate to the season, for the use of the missionaries who are Connecticut's representatives at that post, and for their pupils. The society also joined with the New Haven Branch in purchasing an organ for use in the chapel of the mission house, at the same Christmas season.

A lawn festival was held June 21st, on the grounds of Mr. James G. Batterson, the proceeds of which will be turned over into the treasury of the state society.

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### "LEND A HAND" BRANCH.

#### HARTFORD.

This little society was formed in the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford, for the two-fold purpose of working for the Indians and awakening in the minds of its youthful members an interest in unselfish labor for others, at a period when personal improvement seems not seldom the limit of obligation. This "Lend a Hand" Branch was formed Jan. 4, 1887, and has held regular meetings every two weeks, save during the summer vacation. In June, 1887, a sale of the fancy articles made by young members of the branch was held, and the sum of \$95 was realized—\$80 of which was paid to the Connecticut Indian Association, the balance being held for the contingent expenses of the society. At the request of the young ladies this contribution of \$80 was applied towards the expenses of Susan LaFlesche's education.

During the past winter the "Lend a Hand" Branch has resumed its work with spirit and enthusiasm. The temporary residence in Hartford of

its members makes a yearly change of officers necessary ; at present the roll of members shows nineteen names. Since the report rendered at the last annual meeting a most successful fair has been held by this society, and the sum of \$80 turned over to the treasurer of the association, to be applied, as before to the work of Indian education.

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### THE HARTFORD SEMINARY BRANCH.

This society numbers forty-nine members, and was organized in 1887. It holds regular monthly meetings, and finds its interest in the Indian cause steadily increasing. This is in part due to its knowledge of the general work, gained through the Indian paper published at Carlisle, Pa., and subscribed to by the society, and also through the publications of the Indian associations. Within the past year a contribution in money has been made to the state association, and the youthful members of this branch are now preparing a box of clothing, to be sent as Mrs. Kinney may direct. They are beginning this year of unknown possibilities with an unselfish devotion to the good which may be accomplished through their agency.

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### LITCHFIELD BRANCH.

The town of Litchfield has kept many of its Indian names and associations with its lakes and rivers, and it seemed fitting to the people of Litchfield that work for the race dispossessed should be undertaken there. Miss Elaine Goodale lent her presence and sympathy to the meeting called August 25, 1887, in the interests of Indian work. Her personal influence doubtless did much to stimulate general interest in her individual work, as well as in that of more general nature, and the collection then taken formed a small base of operations for the Litchfield Branch organized a few days later.

Since that time monthly meetings have been regularly held, and the interest of the members in this work has steadily increased. That interest has been stimulated by the letters and pamphlets of the Indian associations, read at these meetings and fully discussed.

A member of the local press committee furnished a very interesting article to Mr. Hale's magazine, "Lend a Hand." Other contributions from the same committee were, an article on the Dawes bill in the daily paper, and various articles in periodicals.

A concert has recently been given under the auspices of this branch which secured for its treasury the handsome sum of \$125.

The recent work of the Litchfield Branch has been the preparing of a gift of clothing for the Omaha Indians. It has already sent two valuable con-

signments to this tribe. It numbers among its annual subscribers a lady who is also an honorary member of the Connecticut Indian Association, Mrs. Betsey Averill, of New Preston, who at the age of a hundred and one years is most earnest in her devotion to the Indian cause, and active in lending it her personal support.

From this branch comes assurances that as knowledge of their work becomes diffused, greater interest, sympathy, and zeal ensue.

The Litchfield Branch has one honorary and three life members of the state and national associations.

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#### MERIDEN BRANCH.

This society, organized May 5, 1887, has seventeen annual members, and three life members. It has met regularly, and has also held two special meetings, the speakers on these occasions being Susan LaFlesche and Mrs. Quinton, of Philadelphia. If interest in the Indian cause is slowly awakening in this special local field, there is still no room for doubt that the slender promise will be redeemed eventually.

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#### NEW HAVEN BRANCH.

In November, 1885, Mrs. Kinney, with Mrs. Amelia S. Quinton, then general secretary of the Women's National Indian Association, met a number of ladies in New Haven to discuss and, if possible, to effect the organization in that town of a branch society. Mrs. Quinton fully explained the objects and aims of the Indian Association, and invited those present to join in the effort which was being made by the women of the land to hasten on the civilization and Christianization of the Indian race. The plan there proposed was accepted, and the vote to organize a branch society was then and there announced by Mrs. Quinton. Officers *pro tem.* were appointed, to tide the new society over a period of a few weeks, until the more formal organization could be completed by the adoption of the constitution of the state society, and the appointment of a full board of permanent officers. This final step was taken in the following January, and the new society, under the name of the New Haven Branch of the Connecticut Indian Association, entered upon its important work.

The interest of the community was awakened through the religious organizations, and thus a large number of members of the branch was early secured. As a first contribution to the cause, the sum turned over to the New Haven ladies as their share of the proceeds of the sale of the Women's Pavilion, at the Centennial Exhibition, was placed to the order of the New

Haven Branch of the Connecticut Indian Association. In addition to the sum resulting from membership fees, a lecture by Rev. Edward Everett Hale yielded the sum of \$200 to the society's treasury. Its funds have since been increased by the proceeds of a lawn fête and of an amateur dramatic representation. The department of mission work has always especially claimed the interest of the New Haven Branch, and its earliest efforts were directed towards sending a medical missionary to the far West. In June, 1886, Miss Williams, a physician of fifteen years' practice, was despatched to the Blackfeet Agency, Montana, with the most liberal outfit that experience could suggest and generous sympathy supply. Owing to unavoidable complications, chief among which was the necessity of a larger missionary force at the agency, this scheme of operations was changed after a brief trial, and in the summer of 1887 the appeal of the agent at Fort Hall for a missionary helper resulted in the appointment of Miss Amelia J. Frost to the post, after full investigation of the claims of the station. With this arduous task before her, in a position where the necessity for earnest labor is almost equalled by the slender opportunity for reconstruction, through all the discouragements of illness of body, and hardship endured in adjusting her life to new and difficult surroundings, Miss Frost has found courage to write to her friends and helpers in New Haven words of such high cheer and courage as to inspire them with new energy in hope and action.

To sustain its missionary with correspondence and whatever of material comfort quick sympathy can suggest is now the chief work of the New Haven Branch.

The work of the leaflet committee of the New Haven Branch has been of especial value. Under the direction of the late chairman, Mrs. James Hoppin, seventeen leaflets have been issued and very widely distributed throughout the state. A new leaflet prepared by Miss M. E. Ives, the present chairman of both the state and local committee, has recently been issued.

The members have contributed to "Lend a Hand" several articles upon the work of the Connecticut Indian Association. Another member of the branch has undertaken the support, during her education, of a young Indian girl, who is entered as a pupil in the New Haven training school for nurses.

The New Haven Branch now has two hundred and sixty members who are annual subscribers, and has supplied four honorary members, eleven patrons, and twenty-seven life members to the state and national Indian associations.

New Haven's earliest representative in the organization of the Connecticut Indian Association, Mrs. Noah Porter, has recently died, most deeply regretted by her fellow workers, who also express, in their recently issued annual report, the loss sustained by the branch in the death of Mrs. T. T. Munger, a memorial of whom will find place in the proposed New Haven cottage.

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NORWICH BRANCH.

A branch society was organized by Mrs. Kinney at Norwich, June 13, 1888, with an annual membership of thirty-one. The town has already two honorary members and one life member of the state and national associations.

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## WATERBURY BRANCH.

An auxiliary society was organized by Mrs. Kinney in Waterbury, June 15, 1888. Its history lies before it. It begins its life with thirty annual members and one life member.

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## WEST HARTFORD BRANCH.

On June 7, 1888, an auxiliary association was formed in the town of West Hartford at a meeting called for the purpose by Mrs. Kinney. The young society has twenty members, and promises to bring zeal and energy to the cause of the association.

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## WINSTED BRANCH.

This society was organized June 6, 1888, with a membership of twelve, and has elected its vice-presidents from among the representatives of the local churches.

## HONORARY MEMBERS.

CONSTITUTED SUCH BY THE PAYMENT OF FIFTY DOLLARS.

*Averill, Mrs. Betsey,	New Preston.
Dwight, Mrs. Timothy,	New Haven.
Haines, Miss Elizabeth Halsey,	Hartford.
Harrison, Mrs. Henry B.,	New Haven.
Kinney, Mrs. S. T.,	Hartford.
Perkins, Mrs. Henry A.,	Hartford.
Pierce, Mrs. Anna E.,	Norwich.
Pierce, Hon. Moses,	Norwich.
Skinner, Mrs. M. L.,	New Haven.
Ward, Mrs. S. S.,	Hartford.
Washburn, Mrs. Caroline,	East River.
Wheeler, Mrs J. W.	New Haven.

## PATRONS.

CONSTITUTED SUCH BY THE PAYMENT OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Bull, Mrs. A. B.,	Hartford.
Crane, Mrs. J. J.,	New Haven.
Davenport, Miss E. W.,	New Haven.
Dexter, Prof. F. B.,	New Haven.
Eaton, Mr. D. Cady,	New Haven.
Farnum, Mrs. Henry,	New Haven.
Goodwin, Mr. James G.,	Hartford.
Hubbell, Miss Elizabeth,	Hartford.
Howard, Hon. James L.,	Hartford.
Hillhouse, Miss I.,	New Haven.
Johnson, Mrs. C. F.,	Hartford.
Keney, Mr. Walter,	Hartford.
†Ketchum, Mrs. T.,	New Haven.
†Munger, Mrs. T. T.,	New Haven.
Munger, Miss Rose,	New Haven.
McKim, Mrs. H.,	New Haven.
Perkins. Mrs. Edward H.,	Hartford.

\* This lady was one hundred years old, May 5, 1887.

† Deceased.

Perkins, Miss Mabel,	Hartford.
Perkins, Edward Carter,	Hartford.
Perkins, Henry Augustus,	Hartford.
Ripley, Mrs. Sarah,	Hartford.
Trowbridge, Mrs. T. R.,	New Haven.
Walker, Mrs. George Leon,	Hartford.

## LIFE MEMBERS.

CONSTITUTED SUCH BY THE PAYMENT OF TEN DOLLARS.

Adam, Miss S. W.,	Canaan.
Bacon, Mrs. Francis,	New Haven.
Boardman, Mrs. W. W.,	New Haven.
Baldwin, Prof. S. E.,	New Haven.
Bishop, Dr. E. H.,	New Haven.
Bushnell, Mrs. Horace,	Hartford.
Colt, Mrs. Samuel,	Hartford.
Cooley, Mrs. Francis B.,	Hartford.
Curtiss, Mrs. Homer, Sr.,	Meriden.
Catlin, Mrs. W. H.,	Meriden.
Cheney, Mrs. Frank,	Hartford.
Davenport, Miss E. W.,	New Haven.
Day, Mrs. John C.,	Hartford.
Deming, Miss Clarissa B.,	Litchfield.
Edwards, Mrs. Jonathan,	New Haven.
Farnum, Mrs. George B.,	New Haven.
Farnum, Mrs. Henry,	New Haven.
Fitch, Mrs. Wm.,	New Haven.
Friend, A.,	New Haven.
Gibbons, Mrs. T. P.,	New Haven.
Harrison, Hon. H. B.,	New Haven.
Harris, Mrs. Samuel,	New Haven.
Harris, Mrs. J. N.,	New London.
Hooker, Mrs. Worthington,	New Haven.
† Hooker, Dr. A. E.,	New Haven.
Hotchkiss, Mr. Justus,	New Haven.
Ives, Miss M. E.,	New Haven.
Kingsbury, Mrs. F. J.,	Waterbury.
Miner, Mrs. Sidney,	New London.

† Deceased.

Moseley, Mr. S. H.,	New Haven.
McEwen, Mrs. Robert,	New London.
Norton, Mrs. H. B.,	Norwich.
Porter, Miss Sarah,	Farmington.
Raynolds, Mrs. M. G.,	New Haven.
Reed, Mrs. E. C.,	New Haven.
†Ripley, Miss M. L.,	Hartford.
Robertson, Mrs. J. B.,	New Haven.
Sheffield, Mrs. Joseph E.,	New Haven.
Shipman, Mrs. Nathaniel,	Hartford.
Sterling, Mrs. Edward,	Bridgeport.
Sterling, Miss Emma P.,	Bridgeport.
Stowe, Mrs. J. P.,	Meriden.
Skinner, Miss M. L.,	New Haven.
Smith, Mrs. Charles B.,	Hartford.
Thomson, Mrs. S. C. B.,	Hartford.
Thompson, Mrs. M. B.,	Hartford.
Thurston, Mr. Wm. R.,	New York.
Thurston, Miss Anna Day,	New York.
Trowbridge, Mrs. Thomas R.,	New Haven.
Van Winkle, Miss M. D.,	Litchfield.
Wayland, Mrs. Francis,	New Haven.
Wayland, Judge Francis,	New Haven.
†Wells, Miss Mary,	Hartford.
Welles, Mrs. Daniel,	Hartford.
Wheedon, Miss S. H.,	New Haven.
Wheeler, Mrs. J. H.,	Litchfield.
Williams, Miss L. L.,	New York.

## ANNUAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Abbe, Mrs. B. R.,	Hartford.
Abbott, Miss Mary M.,	Waterbury.
Abbott, Mrs. Wm.,	Passaic, N. Y.
Abbott, Mrs. Wm. G.,	Hartford.
Adam, Mrs. H. M.,	Canaan.
Adam, Mrs. Mary G.,	Canaan.
Adam, Miss Sarah W.,	Canaan.
Adams, Mrs. Chester,	Hartford.
Allen, Mrs. Walter,	New Haven.

† Deceased.

Allen, Mrs. B. R.,	Hartford.
Allen, Mrs. H. B.,	West Hartford.
Allen, Mrs. John,	Hartford.
Anderson, Mrs. Joseph,	Waterbury.
Andrews, Mrs. Myron A ,	West Hartford.
Andrews, Miss Mamie,	New Britain.
Arnold, Mrs. E. H.,	West Hartford.
Arnold, Miss Addie S ,	West Hartford.
Atkinson, Miss M. Emma,	Hartford.
Atwater, Mrs. E. E.,	New Haven.
Atwater, Mrs. H. J.,	New Haven.
Atwater, Mrs. W. J.,	New Haven.
Augur, Mrs. C. P.,	New Haven.
Augur, Miss M. M.,	New Haven.
Austin, Mrs. E. A.,	New Haven.
Avery, Mrs. G. W.,	Hartford
Averill, Mrs. Betsey,	New Preston.
Bacon, Mrs.,	New Haven.
Bacon, Miss Louise,	Hartford.
Bailey, Miss T.,	New Haven.
Baker, Mrs. Wm. E.,	Hartford.
Baldwin, Miss M. E.,	New Haven.
Bancroft, Miss Edith,	California.
Barbour, Miss Daisy F.,	Hartford.
Barbour, Mrs. Lucius,	Hartford.
Barbour, Miss Lucy A.,	Hartford.
Barnes, Miss Annie L.,	Southington.
Barnes, Miss Clara,	New Haven.
Barnes, Mrs. Elizabeth,	Canaan.
Barnes, Mrs. E. H.,	New Haven.
Barnes, Miss Hattie,	New Haven.
Barnet, Mrs. Mary,	Canaan.
Barnum, Mrs. S. H.,	New Haven.
Bartlett, Miss S. A.,	New Haven.
Batterson, Mrs. J. G.,	Hartford.
Bayliss, Mrs. Fannie,	Guilford.
Beach, Mrs. C. C.,	Hartford.
Beach, Mrs. G. W.,	Hartford.
Bean, Mrs. S. B.,	New Haven.
Beckley, Mrs. W. A.,	New Haven.
Beecher, Mrs. E. B.,	New Haven.
Beers, Mrs. J.,	New Haven.
Belden, Mrs. Harriet,	Litchfield.

Bencher, Miss Mary A ,	Hartford.
Benedict, Mrs. F. W.,	New Haven.
Benedict, Miss S. M.,	New Haven.
Benedict, Mrs. H. H.,	New Haven.
Benjamin, Miss Mary,	Canaan.
Bennett, Mrs. Bessie, .	New Haven.
Bennett, Mrs. S. A., .	Canaan.
Bennett, Mrs. L. T., .	Guilford.
Bennett, Mrs. Thomas,	New Haven.
Bennett, Mrs. T. G., .	New Haven.
Bigelow, Mrs. H. B.,	New Haven.
Bigelow, Mrs. F. L., .	New Haven.
Bill, Mrs. Curtis H., .	Bridgeport.
Billard, Mrs. J. L., .	Meriden.
Billings, Mrs. C. K., .	New Haven.
Bissell, Mrs. L. P., .	Litchfield.
Bissell, Miss Mamie, .	Hartford.
Blake, Mrs. Henry, .	New Haven.
Bogardus, Mrs. H. M.,	West Hartford.
Bolter, Miss Alice, .	Hartford.
Booth, Mrs. Wm. T., .	New Haven.
Bowen, Mrs. M. M.,	Hartford.
Bradin, Mrs. J. W., .	Hartford.
Bradley, Miss E., .	New Haven.
Bradley, Mr. Henry, .	New Haven.
Bradley, Miss Anna, .	New Haven.
Breed, Miss —, .	New Haven.
Brewer, Mrs. W. H., .	New Haven.
Bridgman, Mrs. Federal,	Hartford.
Briggs, Mrs. Charles H.,	Canaan.
Brinley, Miss Nellie, .	Newington.
Bronson, Mrs. S. L., .	New Haven.
Brown, Miss Annie, .	Wethersfield.
Brown, Miss Belle E.,	Hartford.
Brown, Mrs. Hannah,	Guilford.
Brown, Miss Helen, .	New Haven.
Brown, Miss Emma, .	New Haven.
Brown, Miss Lillie, .	Bloomfield.
Brown, Mrs. Robert, .	New Haven.
Brush, Mrs. G. J., .	New Haven.
Bryan, Mrs. Scott, .	Guilford.
Buck, Mrs. John R. .	Hartford.

Buell, Miss Minnie,	Litchfield.
Bulkeley, Mrs. G. L.,	Hartford.
Bull, Mrs. A. B.,	Hartford.
Bullock, Miss Lillie,	Hartford.
Bunce, Mrs. F. M.,	Hartford.
Burbank, Miss Julia,	Hartford.
Burbank, Miss Katherine,	Hartford.
Burnham, Mrs. Dayton,	New Preston.
Burnham, Mrs. M. B.,	Hartford.
Burnham, Miss Julie,	Hartford.
Burr, Miss Mary,	Hartford.
Burr, Miss F. E.,	Hartford.
Burr, Mrs. W. O.,	Hartford.
Burrall, Mrs. Charles W.,	Waterbury.
Burton, Mrs. J. H.,	New Haven.
Burton, Mrs. N. J.,	Hartford.
Butler, Miss Hattie,	Hartford.
Butler, Mrs. Joel,	Meriden.
Butler, Mrs. F. G.,	West Hartford.
Butler, Miss Julia A.,	West Hartford.
Butler, Mrs. J. S.,	Hartford.
Butterfield, Miss Fannie,	Hartford.
Cady, Mrs. S. L.,	New Haven.
Camp, Miss C. E.,	Hartford.
Camp, Mrs. Ellery,	New Haven.
Camp, Mrs. Hiram,	New Haven.
Camp, Miss K. C.,	Hartford.
Camp, Mrs. Ophelia,	Canaan.
Candee, Mrs. Susan,	New Haven.
Cannon, Mrs. F. C.,	New Haven.
Carew, Miss Mary,	New Haven.
Case, Miss Ellen,	Hartford.
Castle, Mrs. F. E.,	Waterbury.
Catlin, Mrs. Abijah,	Hartford.
Catlin, Mrs. W. H.,	Meriden.
Chamberlin, Mrs. Franklin,	Hartford.
Champion, Mrs. S. E.,	New Haven.
Chandler, Mrs. W. E.,	New Haven.
Chapin, Mrs. C. F.,	Waterbury.
Chapin, Miss Lydia J.,	Springfield, Mass.
Chaplain, Miss F. E.,	New Haven.
Chapman, Mrs. Chas.,	Hartford.

Chapman, Mrs. Eliza,	Guilford.
Chase, Mrs. A. S.,	Waterbury.
Chase, Mrs. George L.,	Hartford.
Chatfield, Mrs. Philo,	New Haven.
Child, Mrs. E. P.,	Litchfield.
Chittenden, Miss L. D.,	Guilford.
Clapp, Mrs. C. W.,	New Haven.
Clark, Mrs. Charles Hopkins,	Hartford.
Clark, Mrs. E. D.,	New Haven.
Clark, Mrs. C. P.,	New Haven.
Clark, Mrs. Edmond G.,	Litchfield.
Clark, Mrs. E. L.,	New Haven.
Clark, Mrs. H. D.,	New Haven.
Clark, Miss Harriet E.,	Guilford.
Clark, Miss Susan,	Hartford.
Clark, Mrs. Wm. B.,	Norwich.
Clarke, Miss Alice,	Hartford.
Clarke, Miss Charlotte,	Hartford.
Coan, Mrs. Lydia,	Guilford.
Coe, Mrs. C. C.,	Hartford.
Coit, Mrs. George,	Norwich.
Coit, Mrs. George D.,	Norwich.
Coit, Mrs. Henry R.,	Litchfield.
Coit, Miss Kate,	Litchfield.
Collins, Mrs. David,	New Haven.
Collins, Miss C. E.,	New Haven.
Collins, Miss M. F.,	Hartford.
Collins, Mrs. Wm. Erastus,	Hartford.
Colton, Miss Lillian,	Windsor Locks.
Colvocoresses, Mrs. George,	Litchfield.
Cone, Mrs. James B.,	Hartford.
Cone, Mrs. Joseph H.,	Hartford.
Converse, Mrs. —,	New Haven.
Cook, Mrs. Adia,	Norwich.
Cook, Miss Mary E.,	Waterbury.
Cooke, Miss Annie E.,	Hartford.
Cooke, Mrs. J. W.,	Hartford.
Cooley, Mrs. F. B.,	Hartford.
Cooley, Miss Sarah,	Hartford.
Cooley, Mrs. J. R.,	New Haven.
Corbit, Mrs. J.,	Canaan.
Corwin, Miss Edith,	Hartford.

Corwin, Miss Marie,	Hartford.
Couch, Mrs. Robert T.,	New Haven.
Cruttenden, Mrs. George,	New Haven.
Cummings, Mrs. P. C.,	Canaan.
Curtis, Mrs. G. W.,	New Haven.
Curtiss, Mrs. Homer, Sr.,	Meriden.
Daggett, Miss E. H.,	New Haven.
Daggett, Miss Susan,	New Haven.
Dana, Mrs. J. D.,	New Haven.
Daniels, Mrs. A. M.,	Hartford.
Davenport, Miss Elizabeth,	New Haven.
Davenport, Mrs. J. G.,	Waterbury.
Davies, Mrs. John,	Norwich.
Day, Miss Caroline E.,	Hartford.
Day, Mrs. George E.,	New Haven.
Day, Mrs. H. M.,	New Haven.
Day, Mrs. J. C.,	Hartford.
Day, Mrs. Wilbur,	New Haven.
DeForest, Mrs. A. W.,	New Haven.
DeForest, Mrs. C. S.,	New Haven.
Deming, Miss Clarissa B.,	Litchfield.
Deming, Mrs. T. L.,	New Haven.
Deming, Mrs. Wm.,	Litchfield.
Dewell, Mrs. James D.,	New Haven.
Dewell, Mrs. John,	New Haven.
Dewell, Mrs. J. K.,	New Haven.
Dexter, Mrs. F. B.,	New Haven.
Dickerman, Mrs.,	New Haven.
Dickerman, Mrs. Elias,	New Haven.
Dickerman, Mrs. George,	New Haven.
Dickerman, Miss M. S.,	New Haven.
Dodd, Mrs. W. H.,	Hartford.
Donaldson, Mrs. Thomas,	Waterbury.
Driggs, Mrs. T. I.,	Waterbury.
Driggs, Miss Martha S.,	Waterbury.
DuBois, Mrs. A. J.,	New Haven.
Dudley, Miss Kate M.,	Guilford.
Dunning, Mrs. A. O'B.,	Canaan.
Dutton, Mrs. S. T.,	New Haven.
Dwight, Mrs. T.,	New Haven.
Dyes, Miss Pauline,	Hartford.
Eaton, Mrs. W. H.,	New Haven.
Eaton, Miss Gracie J.,	Hartford.

Eddy, Mrs. F. C.,	Canaan.
Eddy, Miss S. A.,	Canaan.
Elliot, Mrs. E.,	New Haven.
Elliott, Mrs. R.,	New Haven.
Elliott, Mrs. Wm.,	Guilford.
Ellsworth, Miss M. A.,	West Hartford.
Elton, Mrs. James S.,	Waterbury.
Ely, Miss Charlotte,	Hartford.
English, Mrs. Edwin,	New Haven.
English, Miss Lillie,	New Haven.
Ensign, Mrs. T. L.,	New Haven.
Ensworth, Miss Nettie,	Hartford.
Fabrique, Mrs. Charles,	New Haven.
Farnam, Mrs. G. B.,	New Haven.
Fellowes, Mrs. James,	New Haven.
Ferguson, Mrs. Henry,	Hartford.
Field, Mrs. A. D.,	Waterbury.
Fifield, Mrs. A. B.,	New Haven.
Fisher, Miss Edith,	New Haven.
Fitch, Mrs. E. T.,	New Haven.
Fitch, Miss Iua,	Canaan.
Fitch, Miss Georgie,	New Haven.
Fitch, Mrs. J. T.,	New Haven.
Flagg, Mrs. Augusta S.,	West Hartford.
Flagg, Mrs. E. A.,	West Hartford.
Foote, Miss Kate,	Guilford.
Foote, Mrs. Sherman,	New Haven.
Foster, Mrs. Frederick R.,	Hartford.
Fowler, Mrs. H. E.,	Guilford.
Fowler, Miss Annette A.,	Guilford.
Ford, Mrs. George H.,	New Haven.
Francis, Miss Bessie,	Newington.
Francis, Mrs. D. G.,	West Hartford.
Francis, Mrs. Wm.,	Hartford.
Franklin, Mrs. Wm. B.,	Hartford.
Freeman, Mrs. S. S.,	Canaan.
Gage, Mrs. W. L.,	Hartford.
Gale, Mrs. Charles,	Norwich.
Galpin, Mrs. S. A.,	New Haven.
Gardner, Mrs. J.,	New Haven.
Gaskell, Miss Ida E.,	Hartford.
Garton, Mrs. J. V.,	Meriden.
Gates, Mrs. Howard E.,	Litchfield.

Gates, Mrs. L. C.,	Hartford.
Gaylord, Miss,	New Haven.
Gesner, Mrs. Wm.,	New Haven.
Gibbons, Mrs. T. P.,	New Haven.
Gilbert, Mrs. S. D.,	New Haven.
Gilbert, Mrs. F. P.,	New Haven.
Gilbert, Mrs. C. E.,	Hartford.
Gilbert, Miss L. P.,	Hartford.
Gillette, Mrs. Mary,	Canaan.
Gilman, Miss M. P.,	Norwich.
Gladwin, Mrs. Sydney,	Hartford.
Goldthwait, Miss Charlotte,	Hartford.
Goldthwaite, Miss Jane,	Hartford.
Goodrich, Mrs. Charles,	Hartford.
Goodwin, Miss Mary E.,	Hartford.
Gordon, Miss C.,	Norwich.
Graves, Mrs. Aletha,	Guilford.
Graves, Miss Eliza,	Guilford.
Graves, Miss Nannie,	Guilford.
Gray, Miss Ellen W.,	Hartford.
Gray, Mrs. C.,	New Haven.
Greene, Mrs. Gardiner,	Norwich.
Griffing, Mrs. J. S.,	New Haven.
Gridley, Mrs. M. T.,	New Haven.
Griswold, Miss Jennie,	Wethersfield.
Griswold, Mrs. Wm.,	Meriden.
Hadley, Mrs. J. D.,	New Haven.
Hague, Miss Ida,	New Haven.
Haight, Miss J.,	New Haven.
Hale, Mrs. C. B.,	New Haven.
Hall, Mrs. A. P.,	Guilford.
Hall, Miss Mary,	Hartford.
Hall, Mrs. Nelson,	New Haven.
Hall, Mrs. T. S.,	Meriden.
Hamersley, Miss Elizabeth,	Hartford.
Hamilton, Miss Mary W.,	West Hartford.
Hanmer, Miss Daisy,	Burnside.
Harrison, Mrs. M. E.,	Hartford.
Hart, Mrs. F. E.,	New Haven.
Haskell, Miss N. G.,	Norwich.
Hatch, Miss Bessie,	Springfield, Mass.
Haviland, Mrs. J. D.,	Norwich.
Hayden, Mrs. H. R.,	Hartford.

Hemingway, Mrs. Wm.,	Meriden.
Hendee, Miss H.,	Hartford.
Hennay, Mrs. J., Jr.,	New Haven.
Herrick, Miss Mary,	Oregon.
Hickox, Mrs. George A.,	Litchfield.
Hill, Mrs. Gilman C.,	Waterbury.
Hillhouse, Mrs. Wm.,	New Haven.
Hills, Miss Grace,	Plainville.
Hills, Miss Nettie,	Plainville.
Hinman, Mrs. F. E.,	Meriden.
Hinman, Miss Julia,	Litchfield.
Hinsdale, Mrs. Charles,	Litchfield.
Holbrook, Miss H. S.,	Meriden.
Holcombe, Mrs. John M.,	Hartford.
Holden, Miss Caroline,	Norwich.
Holmes, Mrs. Joseph,	Norwich.
Holt, Mrs. A. S.,	New Haven.
Hooker, Mrs. B. E.,	Hartford.
Hooker, Mrs. Thomas,	New Haven.
Hopkins, Miss Annie E.,	Hartford.
Hoppin, Mrs. J. M.,	New Haven.
Hotchkiss, Mrs. A. S.,	New Haven.
Hotchkiss, Mrs. B.,	New Haven.
Hotchkiss, Mrs. H.,	New Haven.
Hotchkiss, Mrs. Justus,	New Haven.
Hotchkiss, Mrs. P.,	New Haven.
Houston, Miss,	Norwich.
Howard, Miss Elizabeth,	Hartford.
Howard, Miss Julie,	Hartford.
Howard, Miss Edith,	Hartford.
Howard, Mrs. J. N.,	West Hartford.
Howe, Miss M. A.,	Hartford.
Howe, Mrs. S. H.,	Norwich.
Hubbard, Miss Annabella,	Port Huron, Mich.
Hubbard, Miss Carrie,	Hartford.
Hubbard, Mrs. John,	Litchfield.
Hubbell, Miss Elizabeth,	Hartford.
Hulett, Miss Lydia M.,	Hartford.
Hull, Miss,	New Haven.
Humiston, Mrs. Harmon,	New Haven.
Humiston, Miss Julia,	New Haven.
Humiston, Mrs. Maria,	New Haven.
Hunt, Miss Kate E.,	Guilford.

Hunt, Miss Lucy,	Hartford.
Hunt, Miss Martha,	Guilford.
Huntington, Miss Sarah,	Hartford.
Huntington, Miss S. L.,	Norwich.
Ives, Mrs. Charles,	New Haven.
Ives, Mrs. Frederick,	New Haven.
Ives, Miss M. A.,	New Haven.
Ives, Miss M. E.,	New Haven.
Ives, Mrs. W. A.,	New Haven.
Ives, Dr. Robert,	New Haven.
Jackson, Mrs. Charles,	New Haven.
Jarvis, Mrs. G. C.,	Hartford.
Jenkins, Mrs. E. H.,	New Haven.
Jewell, Mrs. C. A.,	Hartford.
Jewell, Miss Charlotte,	Hartford.
Jewell, Mrs. Pliny,	Hartford.
Johnson, Mrs. C. F.,	Hartford.
Johnson, Miss,	Hartford.
Johnstone, Miss M. S.,	New Haven.
Johnstone, Mrs. Y.,	New Haven.
Joslyn, Mrs. Charles,	Hartford.
Keep, Mrs. Robert P.,	Norwich.
Kenney, Mrs. George,	Litchfield.
Keller, Mrs. George,	Hartford.
Kellogg, Mrs.,	New Haven.
Kellogg, Mrs. George,	Hartford.
Kellogg, Miss Jane B.,	Hartford.
Keyes, Mrs. M. A.,	New Haven.
Kidder, Mrs. B. F.,	Litchfield.
Kimball, Mrs. J. C.,	Hartford.
Kingsbury, Mrs. Frederick J.,	Waterbury.
Kingsbury, Miss Edith,	Waterbury.
Kingsley, Miss E. U.,	New Haven.
King, Mrs. S. J.,	Norwich.
Kinney, Mrs. J. C.,	Hartford.
Kitchell, Mrs.,	New Haven.
Klock, Mrs. J. H.,	New Haven.
Knox, Miss Fanny B.,	Hartford.
Ladd, Mrs. G. T.,	New Haven.
Landon, Mrs. Thomas,	Guilford.
Lane, Mrs. George W.,	Norwich.
Lambert, Miss J.,	New Haven.
Lathrop, Miss Helen M.,	Norwich.

Law, Miss Minnie,	New Haven.
Law, Mrs. W. B.,	New Haven.
Lawrence, Mrs. C. H.,	Hartford.
Lee, Mrs. Esther,	Meriden.
Leete, Mrs. C. S.,	New Haven.
Leete, Miss Hattie C.,	Guilford.
Leete, Miss Ida,	New Haven.
Leete, Mrs. Sydney,	Guilford.
Leete, Miss Sylvia F.,	Guilford.
Lester, Mrs. T.,	New Haven.
Loomis, Mrs. G. W.,	New Haven.
Love, Miss Mary H.,	Hartford.
Lowe, Mrs. R. A.,	Waterbury.
Lyman, Mrs. Theodore,	Hartford.
Lynch, Miss Mary E.,	Hartford.
Marsh, Miss Mary B.,	Hartford.
Marsh, Miss Laura L.,	Hartford.
Marsden, Mrs. S. L.,	New Haven.
Marshall, Miss Edith H.,	Hartford.
Marvin, Mrs. G. P.,	New Haven.
Mathews, Mrs. S. L.,	New Haven.
Matson, Mrs. W. L.,	Hartford.
M'Clellan, Mrs. M. C.,	Hartford.
M'Gee, Mrs. M. E.,	Guilford.
M'Graw, Mrs. G. H.,	Meriden.
M'Lean, Mrs. Allen,	Litchfield.
M'Laughlin, Mrs. D. T.,	Litchfield.
M'Neil, Miss Annie,	Litchfield.
M'Neil, Miss Mary,	Litchfield.
M'Queen, Mrs. T. B.,	New Haven.
Mead, Mrs. Linus,	New Haven.
Merriam, Mrs. George C.,	Meriden.
Merriam, Mrs. Sarah M.,	Meriden.
Merriman, Miss Sarah,	Waterbury.
Mersick, Mrs. C. S.,	New Haven.
Mersick, Mrs. E. F.,	New Haven.
Merwin, Mrs. Smith,	New Haven.
Merwin, Mrs. S. J. M.,	New Haven.
Merwin, Mrs. T. P.,	New Haven.
Micou, Mrs. R. W.,	Waterbury.
Miller, Miss Julia,	New Haven.
Miller, Mrs. D. Henry,	Norwich.
Mills, Miss Florence,	Hartford.

Miner, Miss Mary F.,	New London.
Mitchell, Mrs. C. E.,	New Britain.
Mix, Miss Eliza F.,	Hartford.
Moore, Miss M.,	Hartford.
Morris, Mrs. J. E.,	Hartford.
Morrow, Mrs. J. H.,	Waterbury.
Moseley, Mrs. W. H.,	New Haven.
Mosely, Mrs. L. H.,	New Haven.
Mulock, Mrs. Charles,	New Haven.
Multhrop, Mrs. William,	New Haven.
Mungei, Miss R. M.,	New Haven.
Munn, Mrs. M. S.,	New Haven.
Munson, Mrs. E. A.,	New Haven.
Munson, Mrs. Henry,	New Haven.
Munson, Miss Mary,	Guilford.
Markwick, Mrs. W. T.,	Meriden.
Murray, Mrs. C. E.,	New Haven.
Murray, Miss Lucy,	New Haven.
Neal, Miss Fannie,	Southington.
Newberry, Mrs. J. S.,	New Haven.
Newton, Miss,	New Haven.
Newton, Miss Ella,	Hartford.
Newton, Mrs. H. A.,	New Haven.
Ney, Mrs. John M.,	Hartford.
Nichols, Miss,	New Haven.
Northrop, Mrs. B. F.,	Hartford.
Norton, Miss Ella M.,	Norwich.
Norton, Miss E. F.,	Norwich.
Norton, Miss S. P.,	Canaan.
North, Miss Susan,	New Haven.
Noyes, Miss Flora L.,	Hartford.
O'Connell, Miss Katie,	Hartford.
Olmstead, Mrs. John,	Hartford.
Olmstead, Miss Mary,	Hartford.
Olmstead, Miss Jessie,	Litchfield.
Orton, Miss,	New Haven.
Osborne, Mrs. A. D.,	New Haven.
Osborne, Mrs. L. E.,	New Haven.
Page, Miss A. W.,	New Haven.
Page, Mrs. C. R.,	Hartford.
Palmer, Mrs. W. H.,	Hartford.
Palmer, Mrs. Wm. S.,	Norwich.
Pardee, Miss R. G.,	New Haven.

Pardee, Mrs. A. G.,	New Haven
Parker, Miss A.,	New Haven.
Parker, Mrs. Jared P.,	Guilford.
Parker, Miss Julie,	Vernon.
Parks, Miss Edith,	New Haven.
Parmelee, Mrs. H. S.,	New Haven.
Paulison, Mrs. J. C.,	West Hartford.
Payne, Mrs. J. M.,	New Haven.
Peck, Mrs. John,	New Haven.
Peck, Miss H. E.,	New Haven.
Peck, Miss Katherine L.,	Waterbury.
Peet, Mrs. M. A.,	Canaan.
Pelton, Miss Edith,	Hartford.
Pelton, Mrs. W. N.,	Hartford.
Peirce, Mrs. A.	Canaan.
Perkins, Mrs. Edward H.,	Hartford.
Perkins, Mrs. Eunice,	Meriden.
Perkins, Mrs. George C.,	Hartford.
Perkins, Mrs. J. Deming,	Litchfield.
Phelps, Miss A. R.,	Hartford.
Pierce, Miss Alice,	Hartford.
Pierce, Mrs. Moses,	Norwich.
Pitkin, Mrs. A. H.,	Hartford.
Pitkin, Mrs. N. T.,	Hartford.
Pope, Mrs. M. F.,	New Haven.
Porter, The Misses,	New Haven.
Porter, Miss Sarah,	Farmington.
Porter, Miss Alice,	Meriden.
Porter, Mrs. Joseph,	New Haven.
Porter, Mrs. Ruth,	Waterbury.
Post, Mrs. W. H.,	Hartford.
Pratt, Miss Hattie,	Hartford.
Pratt, Mrs. Llewellyn,	Norwich.
Pritchard, Miss E. M.,	New Haven.
Prudden, Miss,	New Haven.
Punderson, Miss,	New Haven.
Quincy, Miss M. P.,	New Haven.
Ratchford, Miss Mary K.,	Hartford.
Rathbun, Miss Helen,	Hartford.
Ray, Miss Clara F.,	Litchfield.
Raynolds, Mrs. E. V.,	New Haven.
Reed, Mrs. John,	Canaan.
Rice, Miss L.,	New Haven.

Rice, Mrs. Fred. B.,	Waterbury.
Rice, Mrs. R. E.,	New Haven.
Richards, Miss Annie,	Litchfield.
Richards, Mrs. George,	Litchfield.
Robbins, Miss Annie C.,	Wethersfield.
Roberts, Miss Annie,	Litchfield.
Roberts, Mrs. E. G.,	Litchfield.
Roberts, Mrs. L. T.,	West Hartford.
Roberts, Mrs. George, Jr.,	Hartford.
Robinson, Mrs. C. A.,	Hartford.
Rodman, Mrs. A. G. P.,	New Haven.
Rogers, Mrs. Henry,	New Haven.
Root, Miss L.,	Hartford.
Rose, Miss Arabella,	Granville, Mass.
Rowland, Mrs. A. E.,	New Haven.
Rowland, Mrs. Edmund,	Waterbury.
Rowland, Miss Florence,	New Haven.
Russ, Mrs. C. J.,	Hartford.
Russ, Mrs. C. T.,	Hartford.
Russell, Mrs. F. W.,	Hartford.
Russell, Miss Martha,	Guilford.
Russell, Mrs. T. W.,	Hartford.
Salisbury, Mrs. E. E.,	New Haven.
Sanderson, Mrs. S. A.,	New Haven.
Sanford, Mrs. C. E. P.,	New Haven.
Sanford, Mrs. L. J.,	New Haven.
Sanford, Mrs. W. H.,	Litchfield.
Seip, Mrs. H. W.,	Meriden.
Sawyer, Mrs. George,	Hartford.
Scoville, Mrs. E. J.,	Meriden.
Scranton, Mrs. Harriet,	New Haven.
Scranton, Miss M. E.,	New Haven.
Sears, Mrs. W. H.,	New Haven.
Sedgwick, Mrs. Theodore,	Litchfield.
Seymour, Mrs. Origen S.,	Litchfield.
Seymour, Mrs. S. O.,	Hartford.
Sheldon, Mrs. Charles A.,	New Haven.
Shelton, Miss Mabel,	Hartford.
Shepard, Miss Mary H.,	Guilford.
Sheperd, Mrs. George,	Hartford.
Shepherd, Mrs. William,	New Haven.
Shipman, Miss Mary,	New Haven.

Shipman, Mrs. Nathaniel,	Hartford.
Shumway, Mrs. F. M.,	Litchfield.
Sisson, Miss Meida,	Hartford.
Sisson, Mrs. Thomas,	Hartford.
Sisson, Mrs. E. J.,	West Hartford.
Skinner, Miss M. DeF.,	New Haven.
Skinner, Mrs. William,	Guilford.
Smith, Mrs. Fred Sumner,	West Hartford.
Smith, Miss Cornelia,	Litchfield.
Smith, Mrs. C. B.,	Hartford.
Smith, Mrs. C. H.,	Hartford.
Smith, Mrs. George Williamson	Hartford.
Smith, Mrs. Guilford,	South Windham.
Smith, Mrs. T.,	New Haven.
Smith, Mrs. Joseph,	Meriden.
Smith, Miss Lizzie,	Hartford.
Smith, Mrs. M. M.,	Unionville.
Smith, Mrs. R. E.,	Waterbury.
Smythe, Mrs. Newman,	New Haven.
Swezy, Mrs. M. C.,	New Haven.
Spalding, Miss Clara,	New Britain.
Sooter, Miss H.,	Hartford.
Spencer, Miss Mary C.,	Hartford.
Sperry, Mrs. H. T.,	Hartford.
Sperry, Miss Helen,	Hartford.
Sperry, Mrs. Mary E.,	New Haven.
Sperry, Miss Ophelia,	Waterbury.
Sprague, Mrs. Joseph,	Hartford.
Squires, Mrs. William,	New Haven.
Starr, Miss Elsie,	Newington.
Starr, Mrs. F. R.,	Litchfield.
Starr, Mrs. Pierre,	Hartford.
Starr, Miss Hannah,	New Haven.
Stearns, Mrs. C. C.,	Hartford.
Stearns, Mrs. H. P.,	Hartford.
Stevens, Mrs. G. B.,	New Haven.
Stevens, Mrs. S. A.,	New Haven.
Stiles, Miss,	New Haven.
St. John, Miss L.,	Hartford.
Stocking, Mrs. Charles L.,	Waterbury.
Stoeckel, Miss,	New Haven.
Stone, Mrs. Alva,	Litchfield.

Stone, Mrs. Edward C.,	Hartford.
Stone, Mrs. G. F.,	Hartford.
Stowe, Mrs. C. E.,	Hartford.
Stowe, Mrs. J. P.,	Meriden.
Strong, Mrs. M. E. C.,	Hartford.
Swain, Mrs.,	New Haven.
Sweet, Miss Caroline,	Hartford.
Symington, Mrs. Charles,	Litchfield.
Swift, Mrs. Mary Everett,	West Hartford.
Taintor, Mrs. Henry Ellsworth,	Hartford.
Taft, Mrs. R. L.,	Canaan.
Taft, Miss Kittie,	Canaan.
Talcott, Miss Mary K.,	Hartford.
Talcott, Mrs. Seth,	Hartford.
Taylor, Mrs. Edwin P.,	Hartford.
Thomas, Miss C. L.,	Norwich.
Thompson, Mrs. C. S.,	New Haven.
Thompson, Mrs. J. P.,	Norwich.
Thompson, Miss Sarah,	Litchfield.
Thompson, Mrs. W. M.,	Hartford.
Thorn, Miss S.,	New Haven.
Thorn, Mrs. S. G.,	New Haven.
Thrall, Miss Ida,	Hartford.
Tiffany, Mrs. E. Palmer,	Hartford.
Tompkins, Mrs.,	Litchfield.
Townsend, Mrs. G. D.,	New Haven.
Townsend, Mrs. W. K.,	New Haven.
Townsend, Mrs. M. H.,	New Haven.
Tracy, Mrs. H. P.,	Canaan.
Treadwell, Mrs. O. W.,	New Haven.
Trowbridge, Mrs. E. H.,	New Haven.
Trowbridge, Mrs. E. Hayes,	New Haven.
Trowbridge, Miss F. M.,	New Haven.
Trowbridge, Mrs. Henry,	New Haven.
Trowbridge, Mrs. W. R. H.,	New Haven.
Trumbull, Miss A. E.,	Hartford.
Tweedy, Mrs. E. S.,	Danbury.
Tweedy, Miss Jeannie,	Danbury.
Twitchell, Mrs. J. W.,	Meriden.
Twining, Miss Eliza,	New Haven.
Twining, Miss J.,	New Haven.
Twitchell, Mrs. J. E.,	New Haven.

Tyler, Miss Kate G.,	Hartford.
Tyler, Mrs. M. F.,	New Haven.
Utey, Miss Mary,	Hartford.
Van Winkle, Miss Mary B.,	Litchfield.
Vermilye, Miss Elizabeth,	Hartford.
Vermilye, Miss Mary,	Hartford.
Verrill, Mrs. A. E.,	New Haven.
Wainwright, Miss Beata,	Hartford.
Walker, Mrs. George Leon,	Hartford.
Ward, Mrs. A. M.,	Hartford.
Warner, Mrs. A. L.,	New Haven.
Washburne, Mrs. Caroline,	Guilford.
Waterous, Mrs. A. R.,	Hartford.
Watrous, Mrs. G. H.,	New Haven.
Watson, Mrs. A. K.,	Canaan.
Webb, Mrs. J. J.,	New Haven.
Webb, Mrs. Watson,	Hartford.
Weir, Miss Elise K.,	Hartford.
Welch, Mrs. H. L.,	Waterbury.
Welch, Mrs. J. W.,	Hartford.
Weld, Mrs. W. J.,	New Haven.
Wells, Mrs. Thomas,	New Haven.
Welton, Mrs. N. J.,	Waterbury.
Wessells, Mrs. H.,	Litchfield.
Wessells, Mrs. Harry,	Litchfield.
Wheeler, Mrs. John,	Litchfield.
Wheelock, Mrs. J. R.,	Meriden.
White, Miss Bessie,	New Haven.
White, Mrs. C. A.,	New Haven.
White, Mrs. John E.,	Norwich.
White, Miss C. S.,	New Haven.
White, Miss Lulu,	San Antonio, Texas.
White, Miss Mary,	San Antonio, Texas.
Whitehouse, Miss Daisy B.,	Hartford.
Whitman, Mrs. H. A.,	Hartford.
Whitman, Mrs. S. L.,	West Hartford.
Whitman, Miss Mary L.,	West Hartford.
Whitmore, Mrs. J. D.,	New Haven.
Whitney, The Misses,	New Haven.
Whitney, Mrs. Eli,	New Haven.
Whitney, Mrs. Eli, Jr.,	New Haven.
Whitney, Mrs. W. D.,	New Haven.



CHARTER  
OF THE  
CONNECTICUT INDIAN ASSOCIATION,  
GRANTED 1887.

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SECTION 1. Sara T. Kinney, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Sarah A. Talcott, Maria Louisa Ripley, Helen M. Post, Sarah S. Cowen, Anna W. Riddle, Elizabeth W. Davenport, Clara E. Collins, Mrs. James D. Dana, Mrs. Worthington Hooker, Mrs. W. H. Brewer, Katharine E. Hunt, Martha Russell, Mrs. J. W. Harris, Sarah W. Adam, Ophelia R. Camp, Elizabeth S. Tweedy, Jennie B. Tweedy, Lizzie M. Davenport, Mary Worcester Bill, Rebecca A. Sterling, Mrs. Homer Curtiss, Mrs. Eunice Perkins, Mrs. E. D. Stowe, Mrs. W. H. Catlin, and such other persons as shall be associated with them, and their successors, are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate by the name of The Connecticut Indian Association.

SEC. 2. The object of said corporation shall be to protect the rights and promote the education and civilization of the Indians in this country, with reference to their full admission into full citizenship.

SEC. 3. Said corporation shall have power to hold, lease, rent, sell, and convey real and personal estate for the promotion of the objects of the corporation, not to exceed in value in the whole the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

SEC. 4. The officers of said corporation shall constitute a board of trustees, and shall have charge of all funds and property owned by the corporation.

SEC. 5. All the acts of the Connecticut Indian Association, a voluntary, unincorporated association, which is to be merged in this corporation, are hereby made valid in the same manner as if said association had from its organization been a legal corporation.

SEC. 6. The corporation shall have power to adopt any proper by-laws for the regulation of its affairs.

# CONSTITUTION OF THE CONNECTICUT INDIAN ASSOCIATION.

ADOPTED JANUARY, 1882.

AMENDED JANUARY, 1884, AND FEBRUARY, 1887.

## ARTICLE I.

### NAME.

This organization shall be known as the CONNECTICUT INDIAN ASSOCIATION, and shall represent in this state the interests of the national society known as the Women's National Indian Association.

## ARTICLE II.

### OBJECT.

The two-fold object of this association shall be : First, to awaken or strengthen that public sentiment which shall aid our government in its adoption of a policy which, with due regard to the principles of equity and justice involved in past treaties with Indian tribes, shall, where needs be, gradually, but surely, lead to the final abolition of the reservation system, by giving to Indians the same law, protection, education, and citizenship as are enjoyed by other races among us. Second, by our own educational, mission, and philanthropic work for and among Indians, to hasten as much as is in our power their civilization, Christianization, and enfranchisement.

## ARTICLE III.

### WORK.

Our general lines of work shall be ; the circulation of literature adapted to our objects, as expressed in Article II ; the circulation of memorials to Congress on behalf of Indians ; the securing of popular meetings and articles in the press which shall promote the growth of right sentiment concerning our national duty to Indians ; and the adoption of such other measures as in the judgment of this association shall seem fitted to further the objects named in Article II.

## ARTICLE IV.

## OFFICERS.

The general officers of this association shall be a president, vice-presidents, a general secretary, and a treasurer. The general officers shall be ladies, and residents in, or conveniently near, Hartford. The presidents of auxiliaries shall be *ex officio* vice-presidents of this association.

Vacancies upon the executive board or upon committees may be filled at any regularly called meeting of the association, five members constituting a quorum at such meetings, and twenty-five a quorum at the annual meeting.

## ARTICLE V.

## MEMBERSHIP.

The annual meeting shall be composed of three delegates from each auxiliary. The general officers of the association, the general officers of all auxiliaries, and the chairmen of the association's standing committees shall be delegates to the annual meeting by virtue of their office.

The annual meeting, at which the general officers of this association shall be elected, shall be held in the month of January, at such date and place as shall be selected by the executive board.

## ARTICLE VI.

## AUXILIARIES.

Any association of ladies in the state may become auxiliary to the Connecticut Indian Association by the endorsement of its constitution, and the adoption of its lines of work. They shall be subject to the general direction of the state organization, and shall render annual reports to the general secretary two weeks before the date of the annual meeting.

## ARTICLE VII.

## FINANCE.

It shall be the duty of the executive committee to suggest, and with the approval of the president, to carry into operation such plans as may be necessary for the advancement of the best interests of the association, and to secure such funds as may be required for its purposes. And further, since each auxiliary is regarded as an indispensable part of the general organization, it is expected that each will contribute annually to the treasury of this association a per centum of its income, and further strive to increase as much as possible the funds of the state association for its various lines of work.

## ARTICLE VIII.

## AMENDMENTS.

This constitution may be altered or amended by a majority vote at any annual meeting, one month's previous notice of intention to amend or alter having been given to the secretaries of auxiliaries throughout the state.

## BY-LAWS.

## ARTICLE I.

## DUTIES OF OFFICERS.

SECTION 1.—PRESIDENT. The president may, through the general secretary, call meetings of the association, or of the standing committees, when in her judgment needful, or at the request of any five members of the executive committee; she shall maintain a general oversight and direction of the several departments of the association work; she shall have liberty to appoint special committees for the conduct of matters which may arise outside the province of the standing committees, and shall perform the other duties usual to her office.

SEC. 2.—VICE-PRESIDENTS. In the absence of the president, her duties shall be performed by the first vice-president, in her absence by the second vice-president, and in her absence by the chairman of the executive committee.

SEC. 3.—GENERAL SECRETARY. It shall be the duty of the general secretary to send to the corresponding secretaries of each auxiliary, three weeks before the annual meeting, a blank for the report of such organizations, and from these reports she shall collect her annual report of auxiliaries. She shall make an annual report to the national association of the progress of the state association. She shall conduct the correspondence of the association, and shall be authorized to organize auxiliaries and to transact all necessary business connected therewith. She shall send to each of the general officers, to each member of the executive board, and to the chairman of each committee, a proper notice of each meeting, designating the special topic to be considered, if there be one. She shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of all meetings, and perform the other duties usual to her office.

SEC. 4.—TREASURER. The treasurer shall keep an accurate account of all receipts and disbursements of money, and shall present an annual report, and reports quarterly if required. She shall pay no bills except on the order signed by the president or the chairman of the executive committee.

SEC. 5.—STANDING COMMITTEES. The standing committees may arrange details, and with the approval of the executive committee, carry into execution such plans as may seem best suited to advance the interests of their respective departments.

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## How to Organize and Carry on the Work of a State Association.

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[Read at the first conference (after its incorporation) of the Connecticut Association with its auxiliaries.]

The Connecticut Indian Association has a definite aim and purpose, which is clearly set forth in the following words :

*First.*—TO INFLUENCE THE PEOPLE,

By circulating as widely as possible knowledge concerning the political, financial, industrial, educational, and religious status of Indians.

*Second.*—TO INFLUENCE GOVERNMENT,

(a.) To execute all laws and fulfil all treaties and compacts which will speed Indian civilization, industrial training, self support, education, and citizenship, and to repeal all statutes and rules which hinder these objects.

(b.) To grant new and better legislation for securing the above ends.

*Third.*—TO AID INDIANS,

In civilization, industrial training, self-support, education, citizenship, and Christianization.

This state association is a body of officials carefully chosen from different sections of Connecticut to execute this policy. It is the machinery by which our work in behalf of the spiritual and temporal welfare of Indians is to be carefully, systematically, harmoniously, and adequately carried on. The official board, into whose keeping the incorporators some months since placed the general direction and management of this state work, is composed chiefly of representative members of the local societies scattered throughout the state. The affairs of the association are not to be administered by any one branch, but each branch will be ably represented in every department; all will have an equal share in its councils and its responsibilities. The dignity and efficiency of the state organization must be maintained by the loyalty and the united efforts of the branches. In

brief, the state society is merely a combination of representatives from the local branches—simply that and nothing more—and its affairs are to be administered by the branches through such representatives as they may see fit to appoint, just as the state itself is made up of towns and cities, and is governed by the people themselves through the representatives they send to the General Assembly. Connecticut the state, and the Connecticut Indian Association are in a certain sense subject to higher powers. Each is auxiliary—the state to the United States, and the State Indian Association to the National Indian Association. Connecticut is represented in national affairs by her senators and representatives. The Connecticut Indian Association is as fully represented in the administration of the policy of the National Indian Association.

So we have a wheel within a wheel, and it remains for us to see that the axles are kept well oiled, and that each separate part of the complex machinery exactly fits into its own position, and does its share of the work without friction. This accomplished, there can be no question as to the results. The machine, as a whole, will work to the entire satisfaction of all who may be sufficiently interested to note its power and the character and efficiency of the work we hope it will accomplish.

This, then, is the broad and general plan upon which the state society has been organized. The details must now follow. Each committee is expected to have general charge of the affairs of its respective department. The state missionary committee will keep the state association informed in regard to the progress of our mission work at Fort Hall.

The home-building and educational committees will look after the interests of our protégés, and recommend further efforts along that line. The state committee on leaflets will prepare for circulation such leaflets or items of interest in connection with Indian affairs as may, in its opinion, best serve the purpose of the state association. When the call comes—as come it will—from those whose business it is to watch and urge Congressional action—when this call is heard, the petition committee will secure the desired personal letters and signatures to petitions, and forward them, through the general secretary, to designated parties in Washington, as so many expressions of public sentiment from this state. The committee for the distribution of literature will receive and distribute to the branches and throughout the state all helpful literature donated to or purchased by the state association. The press committee will so far as possible keep the Indian question continually before the people through the medium of state newspapers. All important questions are to be referred to the executive committee for final settlement, and definite action in regard to all business matters will be taken by the same committee. The advisory board holds itself in readiness to counsel with us whenever we may deem it necessary to call for such action.

Each department committee has its own specific work to do; that is to say, it plans its work, arranges all details, and submits the same to the executive committee for approval. It is a perfectly clear, simple, and business-like method of carrying on association work. The responsibility is evenly divided, no individual, no committee, should be overworked, and when once adjusted to our respective positions all will go well. Each branch will report annually to the general secretary for the state. The general secretary will make an annual report of state work to the national association. All reports to the national association should go through the state secretary, just as all funds should be forwarded to and be disbursed by the state treasurer.

A very important matter is that which concerns the financial status of the state association. The question is often asked, "How is the state society to be supported?" There can be but one answer to this question: "It will be supported by its auxiliaries."

The state association has no other motive for existence than to do the will and carry on the work of the local societies that gave it birth. The state association has no annual members or subscribers; it is not in a position to undertake any money-making enterprises—all this comes within the province of the branch societies.

The state association can have no existence save through its auxiliaries; its income must come from these auxiliaries, or the work stops. There are no salaries to be paid by the state association; the current expenses are not large; what there are, are for postage, stationery, printing, the expense in connection with our annual meeting, and the yearly dues to the national association. The constitution of the national association says:

Each auxiliary shall pay annually to the treasury of this association, per member of such auxiliary, exclusive of gifts, a sum at least equal to one-fourth the annual membership fee.

This is a reasonable demand, for the current expenses of an association must be provided for. The state association has always conceded the justice of this annual assessment, and has paid into the treasury of the national association such amounts as were due. This sum is exclusive of designated contributions, as for home building, education, missionary work, and the like. If we had no state association, each local society would be called upon for its dues to the national association. The dues will be paid by the local societies to the state treasurer, who will forward the same to the national association.

In sending funds to the state treasurer, aside from annual dues, and after providing for the current expenses of the association, the branches are at liberty to designate the object to which their contributions shall be applied.

The mission, home-building, and educational departments will be carried on by these designated gifts from auxiliaries or from individuals. If pre-

ferred, funds need not be so designated, but the selection of the object to which they shall be applied may be left to the discretion of the executive committee.

There is both a hopeful and discouraging side to our efforts in behalf of the Indian race. The passage of the land-in-severalty bill is one of the hopeful signs of the times—it is the beginning of the end—but it by no means settles the Indian question. Never, in the history of the Indian race, has there been a more critical period than that upon which it is now entering. A diligent student of this problem writes :

“The friends of the Indians will make a mistake, grave as that made by the friends of temperance when, having secured a law forbidding the sale of intoxicating liquors, they cease from further effort, believing that the law will accomplish all they have desired to do, if they cease from effort on behalf of these emancipated children. They now have, what they never had before, opportunity for hopeful work in their behalf.

“Their lands will be safe for at least twenty-five years; it must be made certain that they have the best there is on their reservations set aside for them. They will come out from under the special guards and limitations which have so far to some extent protected them. It must be seen that they are taught to use their freedom aright. They will have the ballot in their hands and be sought after by politicians; they must be taught the duties and responsibilities of citizenship. They are no longer to be fed like so many swine from a public trough; they must be taught how to erect homes and supply the needs and comforts of a home. They will come out from under the special regulations forbidding the sale or use of intoxicating liquors; they must be taught the self-restraint of a developed moral and intellectual being.

“After long and arduous effort the friends of the Indians have secured the conditions under which it is possible to develop the manhood they believe there is dormant in these people; they must not fail to meet the responsibility which they have incurred. Having at last got them into a school where it is possible to teach them, they will be guilty if they do not give themselves heartily and laboriously to the work of teaching.”

The commissioner of Indian affairs, in his last official report, says: “The allotment act instead of being the consummation of the labors of missionaries, philanthropists, and agents, is rather an invitation to labor on their part, which by the fact of this new legislation may be hopeful and should be energetic.”

This, then, is the work to which the Connecticut Indian Association is called. A work which must receive the encouragement and support of the Christian men and women of the state, if it is to be adequately carried on, but which should not weigh upon us like an incubus, since if we accept to-day the duty which is clearly placed upon us, the burden will, in a few years at best, be lifted from our hearts and consciences.

To support its mission and educational and other departments the state association needs an annual income of \$2,000. Since the state association is a legally constituted body, with a charter which authorizes it to hold property to the amount of \$50,000, we feel justified in making a strenuous effort to secure at least a portion of that amount, the interest of which shall insure the life, growth, and prosperity of our efforts in behalf of the temporal and spiritual welfare of Indians, so long as such efforts may be deemed necessary.

Our mission work should not be left to "take its chances." The association should be assured of a yearly income sufficient for the support of this mission, and also for the support of a practical farmer, to be sent out to locate among certain Indians, (perhaps at the mission station), and teach them how to farm their lands, how to build homes for themselves, and how to become self-supporting, self-respecting citizens.

How this income is to be secured is a matter for the auxiliaries to decide. The state executive committee recommends to the auxiliaries the plan of pledging to the state association a certain number of five or ten dollar yearly subscriptions; and still further advises that an effort be made to secure large donations, which shall constitute a fund sufficiently ample to enable the association, without delay, and without fear of financial failure, to enter upon a course of greater usefulness than it has heretofore felt able to attempt.

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### FORM OF LEGACY.

I give, devise, and bequeath to the Connecticut Indian Association, in the state of Connecticut, the sum of.....dollars.

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The following personal letters are regarded by the secretary as of sufficient interest to the members of the association throughout the state to warrant their publication as a part of the history of the work to which they refer:

*From the President of the United States.*

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, December 30, 1887.

MY DEAR MRS. KINNEY:

I have read with much interest a recent account of the objects and accomplishments of the Connecticut Indian Association, and I regard its aims as of the very best and most valuable character, and I am sure the results already reached are full of encouragement and promise.

You do not over-estimate my anxiety to see practical efforts made to lead the

Indian from worthlessness and wretchedness to citizenship and prosperity, and I am sometimes impatient of the apparent slow progress made. If all the sentiments and all the just and right feeling which the subject inspires could be crystalized into practical methods, I feel that the solution of the interesting and important question of Indian civilization would be near at hand.

This leads me to contemplate with especial satisfaction the work of the association with which you are so prominently connected, and to assure you that with a hearty approval of its plan, I earnestly hope that its success and importance may constantly increase.

Yours sincerely,

GROVER CLEVELAND.

*From the Right Rev. John Williams, Bishop of Connecticut.*

MIDDLETOWN, CONN., February 29, 1888.

MY DEAR MRS. KINNEY:

\* \* \* I am glad to learn that a sketch of the work of the Connecticut Indian Association is to be published.

I have known of its work for a long time, and it has always received my hearty approval and sympathy.

It has wrought in a very quiet and unostentatious way, but very effectively and to excellent purpose. Its work only needs to be known to be fully appreciated and sustained.

Sincerely yours,

J. WILLIAMS.

*From Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.*

HARTFORD, March 2, 1888.

MY DEAR MRS. KINNEY:

As I am a Christian believer, I believe that the work your association has in hand will be a triumphant success.

When Christ's kingdom shall come, and his will be done *on earth as it is in Heaven*, than the good you are seeking shall be perfected.

With ardent sympathy and courage, I remain

Ever your friend,

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

*From General Clinton B. Fisk, Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.*

SEABRIGHT, NEW JERSEY, April 3, 1888.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, HARTFORD, CONN.,

*My Dear Mrs. Stowe:*—I want to congratulate you on your alliance with that vigorous, working body of Yankee women who constitute the Connecticut Indian

Association. They do things well, and whatever they undertake moves on. It has been my good fortune to be well advised of the work of the association from its beginning. It was fortunate that Mrs. Sara T. Kinney could be among its chief workers, and give its every department the benefit of her ever increasing zeal and enthusiasm in behalf of the Indians. Your trinity of good works, to wit:

1st. The planting of missions among tribes where no religious or educational work existed.

2d. Your wisely managed department of education.

3d. The Connecticut Indian Association's matchless work of aiding the Indians to build homes and fill them with whatever uplifts from the degradation of the reservation life.

All these ought to commend your association to the most generous consideration of all men and women whose hearts throb for all humanity; and fill your treasury to overflowing.

There has been no time in the history of our efforts to help the poor Indian, when the lines along which your association is working needed to be pushed with Christian earnestness, as just now. God bless the noble women of Connecticut who have already done so much in aid of the good work of civilization among our Indian tribes, and may He add a thousandfold to your numbers and your treasury.

Faithfully yours,

CLINTON B. FISK,

*Chairman Board of Indian Commissioners.*

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*From General Armstrong, Principal Hampton Normal and Agricultural Institute.*

HAMPTON, VA., March 20, 1888.

DEAR MRS. KINNEY:

During the ten years of our work for Indians, the Connecticut Indian Association has been an effective ally, doing some things that we could not do, and what must be done to make Indian education successful.

While the great majority of our pupils gain a fair knowledge of English, and compass the common school branches, besides getting a moral and manual labor drill, there are some of unusual capacity, fit to become nurses, physicians, high class teachers, and ministers, who should have a chance.

There is wisdom and economy in giving, as your society has done, special help to such; one of them may become a center of inspiration and of far-reaching influences for many.

Personal force is the leaven that lifts to Christian civilization.

There are others of unusual executive industrial capacity and reliability, who need no advanced studies, but a start in life by way of homes, and a greater or less outfit, the cost of which they will repay if the money is loaned them; and it is wise to do this,

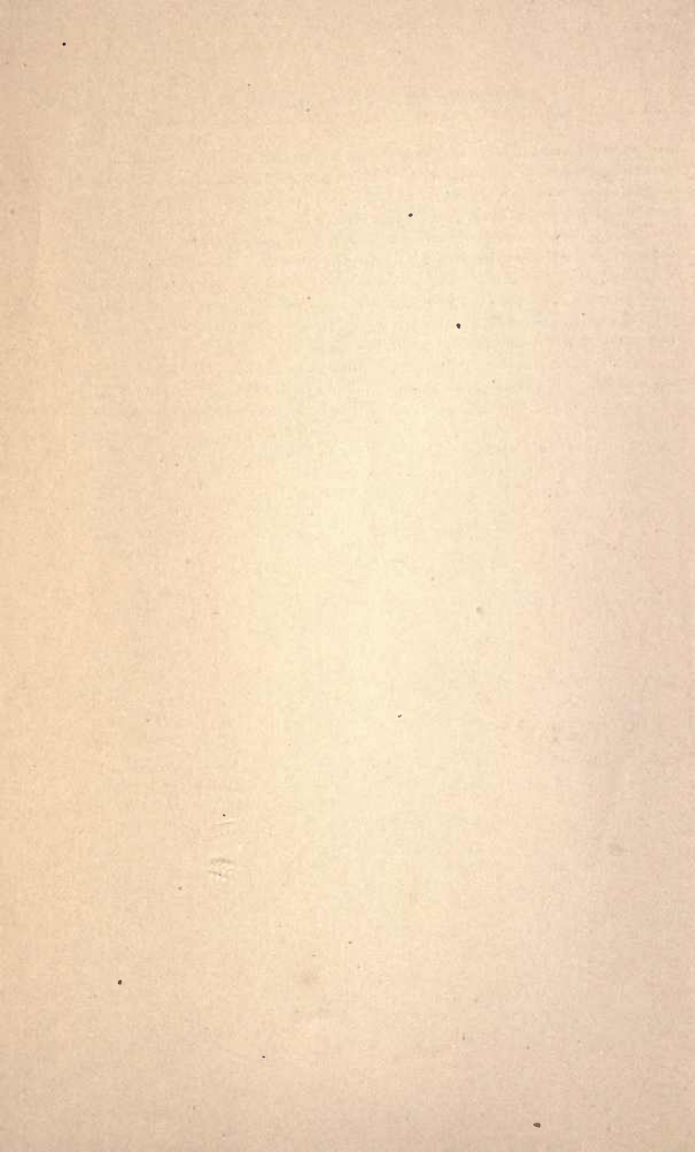
as your experience in home-building has shown. I heard Rev. Mr. Shelton, of Connecticut, an experienced missionary to Dakota, say recently that he never knew an Indian to fail to repay a debt, but never knew one to pay it when he said he would. Don't be afraid to trust the better class of Indians

After a while government may, as it should, make some provision in the line of the work of the Connecticut Indian Association. The way to secure this is to go ahead and show what can be done. Your work is illustrative, not exhaustive. Personal private work is the only permanent factor in work for the Indians. The shifting and changing of public officers in charge of them has been most disastrous. Stick to it, and you will do great things for the red man.

There is nothing like getting at the facts about Indians; their history, their mode of life, their religions, and present condition, which is most critical now, never so much as now that their lands are to be divided up in a few years; a tremendous selfish interest is around them by way of railroad, cattle, and other business men. You should help in watching things, and move on Congress at the right time. God save the Indian.

Sincerely yours,

S. C. ARMSTRONG.









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